Tuesday Edition

Fairfield Victorious p. 4

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THE SCRIBE

UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT

CUTTING LOOSE -- Three of the five members of the New York Rock and Roll Ensemble sound out during their concert Friday with Grand Funk Railroad during Winter Weekend activities. (Scribe photo by Chris Dufresne)

Wolff Open-Minded On Student Liquor Proposal

"I think it is time to review the policy of alcoholic beverages at the University and I believe we could have some of the changes as expressed by the new student proposal," said Dean of Student Personnel Dr. Alfred R. Wolff in reference to the new liquor policy proposed by the Student Council and the Residence Hall Association (RHA).

The new regulations would permit liquor in residence hall rooms, at dorm social functions with the approval of the dorm government, at a campus pub and at any function on University property with the approval of the office of student activities.

Present University policy bans liquor from any University property and any functions sponsored by a University student group.

"As Dean of Student Personnel I can't give a yes or no answer right now on the proposal, but I think we should give a thorough and open-minded look at it," commented Dr. Wolff.

"I want to give Student Council and RHA some kind of answer on this thing as soon as possible," he added.

Dr. Wolff said that he first must meet with his own staff and talk to others in the administration on the idea. He also said that he will have to consult with the University lawyer on the legal implications of a new policy.

"We do not want the University to encourage violations of the law in any way," commented Dr. Wolff. "If there is to be a change, students will have to police the dorms so that behavior of those drinking will not interfere with the study atmosphere of residence halls."

Dr. Wolff pointed out that there is presently a committee studying the possibility of a pub on campus. He feels that this is a step in the right direction. "I have the feeling very clearly that students want answers as quickly as possible and we don't mean to delay," Dr. Wolff said.

"I believe that this proposal will not have to go before the University Senate," he added. "If Student Council and RHA approve this new policy, which they already do, and the administration, primarily myself and my staff, agrees with it, I think it can be adopted."

Changes in E & D Constitution Proposed by Student Council

BY DENNIS REDMOND
Staff Reporter

Student Council has proposed several amendments to the constitution of the Ethics and Discipline Council (E and D) of the University.

E and D has original jurisdiction of all matters concerning student ethics and discipline at the University.

The first proposed amendment states, "Because of the abolishment of In Loco Parentis, the University 'supposedly' is not the parent of the students in this community. Therefore it is felt that trying a student on a moral basis is in direct violation of a University policy." It also recommends that the name of the Council be changed from Ethics and Discipline to "The University of Bridgeport Discipline Court" (U.B.D.C.).

Another proposal suggests that a preliminary hearing for each case should be held to determine whether the U.B.D.C. shall have jurisdiction in the matter. These two recommendations comprise the first section of the proposed amendments.

The first two proposals of Section Two are that the accused is innocent until proven guilty and that the accused student should have the option to request that one faculty member or student on the council shall not hear his case and that another be appointed. The next amendment proposed says that the accused shall have the right to face and question his accusers. The final recommendation states, "In matters where the student is involved with the civil authorities, the civil authorities shall have original jurisdiction and no action shall be taken by the University until the civil authorities have taken action."

At present E and D consists of 12 faculty members, 12 students and a chairman. However, when hearing a case the chairman chooses three faculty members and three students to preside. The constitution says that the chairman shall be the Dean of Student Personnel or his designated representative. The current chairman of E and D is Constantine Chagares, Associate Director of Student Personnel, who was appointed chairman by Dean of Student Personnel, Dr. Alfred R. Wolff.

Concerning sanctions, the E and D constitution states that Council shall render no decision more severe than advising that the Dean of Student Personnel permanently sever the relationship between any student and the University.

Commenting on the proposals Dr. Wolff said, "When the Student Council officers came to me with their proposed amendments I wanted to look at the thing objectively and tell them where I agreed or disagreed." He added, "This is actually a University Senate affair, no matter what I say it is still up to the Senate whether or not the proposals be adopted."

Concerning the first proposal Dr. Wolff said, "I don't know what they mean by saying that trying a student on a moral basis is a violation of University policy; I do not understand and thus cannot be in sympathy with it."

Dr. Wolff did not agree at all with the idea of a preliminary hearing for each case. He said, "E and D itself can decide what it will hear and what it will not; this is sufficient to me."

Dr. Wolff did not argue with the idea that the accused is innocent until proven guilty.

Continuing with his evaluation, Dr. Wolff said that he could see where one or even two faculty members could be requested eliminated by the accused "but only with a good reason", he remarked. "However just to eliminate a faculty member because a student thinks he is too tough is not a good reason," Dr. Wolff added.

Commenting on the proposal of the accused facing his accusers, Dr. Wolff said, "Generally speaking this is a fair recommendation. However, we have to make sure that the accusers are not going to be threatened or actually intimidated."

"As it stands now", Dr. Wolff continued, "the accused is told of the information against him but in some cases he is not told who the accuser is because the student may be embarrassed about it which makes for an uncomfortable situation." Dr. Wolff added, "I see that a change could take place here and probably should, but at the same time the accuser must have some protection as well as the accused."

Dr. Wolff was in some disagreement with the last proposal. "Ordinarily we wait until the matter is absolved in the civil court before we handle the case; but there are exceptions when we feel that the student involved is a menace to the University and that E and D

(Continued on Page 2)

Student Dies After Crash

Nam Young Cho, 25, a Korean exchange student, died last Wednesday as a result of injuries received in a car accident.

The accident occurred when Cho, who was heading westbound, plunged off the Connecticut Turnpike at Lafayette Street, his car landing on its roof on North Frontage Street three feet below.

State police said that Cho who was traveling in the center lane and apparently lost control of the vehicle when trying to exit at Lafayette Street. His car went over the fencing at the "V" in the exit ramp.

Cho, of 1054 Hancock Street was a graduate student in the College of Business Administration. He is survived by his wife, Jung Soot Cho, a brother in New York City, and by his parents in Korea.

No Progress Made In Dining Hall Talks

No progress was reported either by student leaders or Administrators after Friday's meeting called to settle the continuing dispute over meal plan purchase proposals.

Albert E. Diem, University vice-president for business and finance, said that he had presented the University's new plan, which offers students the option of either 15 or 20 meals per week. Diem said that the 15 meal per week option would cost students $35 less per semester than the 20 meal per week plan now offered by the dining hall.

Robert Grochow, president of the Residence Hall Association (RHA), said that this offer was expected and amounted to "nothing new." Grochow, who has been involved in the dispute since discussions began, said that a joint meeting of Student Council and the Residence Hall Council (RHC), the executive body of RHA, had been set for 9 p.m. Monday.

The dispute over the purchase of meal plans took shape at the Student Council meeting of December 17, when Grochow reported that the RHA dining hall committee had been having difficulty meeting with Miss Buell to discuss changes in the policy. Council decided that action was necessary and fired off two letters, one to students and the other to parents, asking that tuition be withheld for the coming semester.

The meal plan now in effect offers only 20 meals per week. Any student who does not have 56 credits must pay for meals at Marina Hall.

Temporary University Council met Jan. 5 and called for a report on discussions by yesterday. As a result, Diem and student leaders set Friday's meeting.

Diem said Sunday that he would attend last night's joint meeting to discuss the matter further with student leaders. He said that he doesn't consider the discussions negotiations because, in his words, "the University doesn't negotiate financial matters." Diem said, however, that the Administration was always open to suggestions and he considered the current discussions to be of such a nature.

Valentine Captures ComSen Presidency

Russell Valentine swept to the presidency of Commuters' Senate, scoring a stunning upset over Jeffrey Nacht by a 2-1 margin in voting last week.

Valentine garnered 135 votes in the light turnout to Nacht's 67. His running mate, Donald Rodgers, also won, registering a 128-74 margin of victory over Janet Van Hise.

The election was the first ever held for posts in Commuters' Senate. The organization has been in existence for two years, but has never gone through the elective process before. Kevin Shanley and Peter Putrimas, two of the initiators of the organization, have been co-chairmen since ComSen's inception.

The victory for Valentine and Rodgers was a stunning one, one which turned the tables on their opponents, who have been with ComSen since the Spring of 1968, the time of the founding of the group.

By copping the election Valentine also won a seat on Student Council as the representative from ComSen. He will begin his duties at that post at the beginning of next semester.

The presidency and vice-presidency were the only two posts to be contested. Four seats for freshmen representatives and seven posts as area representatives all went unopposed.

The four freshmen representatives are: Maria DeSimone, Richard Hecht, Patricia Heffner and Stuart Nicholson.

Winning uncontested seats as area reps were: Robert Cadella, Hans Drygalla, Putrimas, Alvin Scott, Shanley, Shelley Stevenson and Anthony Vlamis.

Nine more area posts are still open, due to not enough candidates submitting a petition. The vacant seats will be filled by appointments made by the new president.

04411

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PARKING

Project OWN Shopping Center Gets Economics Fraternity Aid

BY SOQUET JOAN MIRSKEY
Staff Reporter

Project OWN (Own Working Neighborhood) is a self help program that deals with a shopping center that may be situated in the west end of Bridgeport. This area, in which the Barnum Apartments are located, is under the Urban Renewal Program.

Around the time when the project was just beginning, the Economics Fraternity at the University decided that they would like to help the city with some community project. They are studying the financial side of Project OWN.

The idea of the fraternity's study was to show that such a project was a feasible one. The final report was submitted to the mayor for his approval. The main obstacle to overcome was the expense of the project. The Economics Fraternity had to find sources that would pay for the project, at least its initial stages.

In the local community, there are four sources of funds for a program of this nature. They are: commercial banks, insurance companies, commercial credit companies and savings banks. The cost of borrowing from these companies is quite high. It was thought that perhaps, a large black-oriented bank in New York might be able to give further information concerning financial sources. The answer was the same in all of the places that were tried: a million dollar loan was out of the question. Unless Project OWN could show some independent financial support, the private sector in the community could not be relied upon to provide any portion of the money that was needed.

It was found that for every state and city or private loan that was received, the Federal Government would match that loan, dollar for dollar.

Since the land was now cleared as a part of the Urban Renewal Project of Bridgeport, the land was now vacant and was available for such a program.

Fred Moses, the President of the Project, feels that the people of Barnum Apartments are in need of such a shopping area, as a means to self-improvement. If completed the project will be much more than just another government "hand out". New businesses and new jobs will be created by the shopping area, and men and women that are willing and able to work will be able to find employment in their neighborhood. Until now, there has not been much opportunity for the people in the west end to find employment there.

Fred Moses stated that "there are no facilities in the west end. Project OWN will provide necessary stores such as food, barber and dry cleaning services for a part of the community that has been neglected for too long a period of time. It will give the people some of the needed dignity in knowing that there is a way that they can help themselves to better economic and social stability."

There is a further obstacle that Moses and the Economics Fraternity did not imagine. The proposal was put before the mayor two weeks before his re-election. At this time he gave his approval for such a program. During the time elapsed, a factory has made a bid for the land in the area that was supposed to be provided for the project. No final action was taken on Project OWN. Moses took his problem to the Common Council of the city of Bridgeport, but they have delayed talking about the problem for well over a month. Moses then went to directly talk to the mayor, but the situation remains the same.

What will happen, only more delayed time will tell. If the project is scrapped, will the city gain more from the building of a factory? What will happen to a community area that may be in need of help? Will the people of the Barnum Apartments and the west end of the city be able to do something that is constructive in order for self improvement?

Players Slate Special Session

There will be a special meeting of the University Players Wednesday at 3 p.m. at the University Theatre. All members are urged to attend as this meeting is very important.

Stomp

CC SC

In honor of the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., services will be held at 11 a.m. in the Student Center Thursday, his birthday.

New E & D Constitution...

(Continued from Page 1)

should handle the case before it goes to the civil courts," he said.

"I can agree with this last one for the most part, but the certain exceptions when it would be against the welfare of the college community to delay should be included in this proposed amendment," Wolff concluded.

Dr. Wolff noted that several years ago the University Senate proposed some amendments for E and D and presented them to Student Council but that Council did not react to them.

"The present constitution remained in effect even though the Senate made these suggestions," Dr. Wolff said.

"But about a month ago", Dr. Wolff observed, "Student Council got busy on these new proposals and were nice enough to communicate with me about it and get my views on their recommendations."

Dr. Wolff felt that Student Council came to him "to get more reaction on some of the kinks of this thing". Having received Dr. Wolff's views on their proposed amendments, it is now Student Council's turn to move with their proposals.

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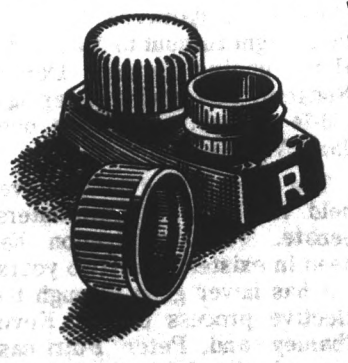

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CRITIQUE

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 • THE SCRIBE
VOL. 42 • NO. 27 • JAN. 13, 1970

04413

A young girl takes an off-beat look at Harlem's night life. A male colleague casts a sympathetic eye on the plight of mentally retarded youngsters, then takes a less sympathetic view of the Selective Service System he thought he was soon to face. A particular group therapy approach to the rehabilitation of youthful drug addicts catches the first-hand fancy of another writer.

And so it goes. A group of embryonic journalists, some intent upon breaking the barriers that bind them to the classroom, make their separate ways to police stations, bus terminals, courtrooms, ghetto apartments, corporate board rooms and government offices.

They begin to learn to dig; to look with critical and questioning eye, to smell and to taste, and to probe incessantly. Always listening, they begin to fit together the pieces of their self-made puzzles.

All of them are students in the UB Journalism Department's Advanced Reporting Workshop and the following pages represent a small sampling of their efforts.

The selection is theirs and it represents neither the best nor the worst of their work. The package is student-edited, but the production team was assisted in the areas of layout design and illustrations by Simon Greco, the rather remarkable graphic artist who is a member of the Journalism faculty.

Now in its fourth year, the workshop is the brain child of Dr. Howard Boone Jacobson, chairman of the department. Its activities are directed by Alan E. Schoenhaus, a newspaper writer and columnist who serves on the Journalism faculty.

Students enrolled in the course prepare major depth reporting projects each semester. They attend lectures, seminars, and story conferences, as well as tutorials devoted to their particular situations.

The workshop is significantly aided by professional journalists and academicians who graciously give their time to the group in guest appearances.

Participants in the workshop operate under conditions approximating those of professional practice and are granted a degree of independence commensurate with their levels of proficiency.

All members are encouraged to travel in pursuit of their journalistic assignments, and funds for such travel are made available through a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation.

The articles contained on the following pages were edited by Sally Herlihey and Alan Rubin, both of whom are recent UB graduates. Their publication is intended both as a demonstration paper effort and for purposes of gaining new insights into methods of presenting the in-depth articles now under preparation by present members of the workshop.

Like the individuality of thumb prints, today's crop of workshop writers are deeply involved with such divergent topics as the American Indian complaint, the way to lose weight, discrimination against the honey bee, sex education as a political issue, and a charter revision that failed. Others are probing deeply to find new angles and insights into the major areas of drug addiction, campus unrest, participatory politics and the role of religion in today's society.

It's their hope that publication of their efforts may prove interesting to their readers, and spur them to greater effort to meet the responsibilities of authorship. The workshop director seconds the sentiment and supports the challenge. The other members of the faculty add a fervent ... Amen. A.E.S.

ABOUT THE COVERS

The cover illustrations were selected to remind us that "critiques" of the establishment, or of things as they are -- have been a preoccupation of many writers and artists throughout recorded history; and they were also chosen to remind us that much of the critical work of our predecessors was, no matter how deeply felt or biting, done with taste, imagination and superb artistry.

The upper print on the front cover is from an engraving by William Hogarth, English (1697 - 1764). It is entitled Royalty, Episcopacy and Law, and subtitled: Some of the principle inhabitants of ye moon as they were perfectly discovered by a telescope brought to ye greatest perfection since ye last eclipse. Exactly engraved from the objects, whereby ye curious may guess at their religion, manners and etc.

Hogarth is best known by the general public for his visual sermons such as The Rakes Progress, devastating paintings depicting the manners and foibles of his time. As our print shows, Hogarth utilized many pictorial devices remarkably similar to those used by contemporary surrealists.

The lower print on the front is by Francisco Goya, Spanish (1746-1828). This is a detail from one of the great series of etchings Goya did called The Disasters of War. These etchings, together with a number of paintings on the same theme constitute one of the most profound indictments ever drawn on mans inhumanity to man.

The back cover is by Pieter Brueghel, Dutch (about 1525 to 1569); one of the greatest "social protest" artists of all time. This detail of an engraving depicting Pride, is from a series on the Seven Cardinal Sins; one among many engravings and paintings in which Brueghel exhorted his countrymen - and because of his greatness, men of all times, to become aware of the pitfalls awaiting the unthinking, the insensitive and the uncritical. S.G.

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Sally Herlihey. .....Senior Editor
Alan E. Schoenhaus. .....Editorial Consultant
Simon Greco. .....Graphics Consultant
Alan Rubin .....Copy Editor
Howard B. Jacobson. .....Chairman, Journalism Department

PHOTO CREDITS

Page 4. JACK MITCHELL, Courtesy City Center Joffrey Ballet. A.P.A. Repetory Company. MORRIS WARMAN, Courtesy Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts Inc. Scribe Staff Photographers. Page 5, GENE DALLEN. Page 6, SIMON GRECO. Page 7, Courtesy The Barnum Museum.

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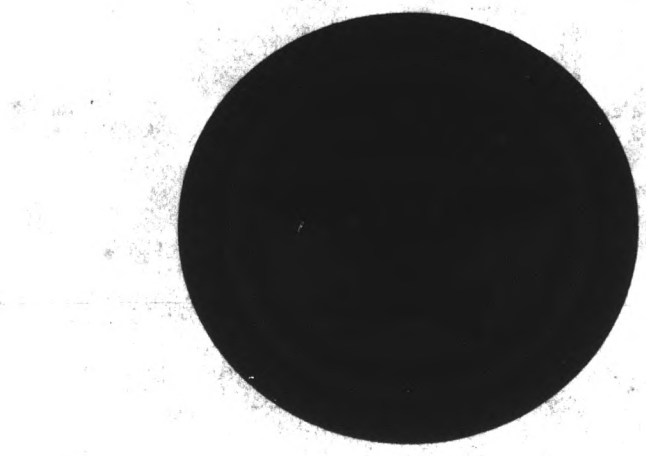
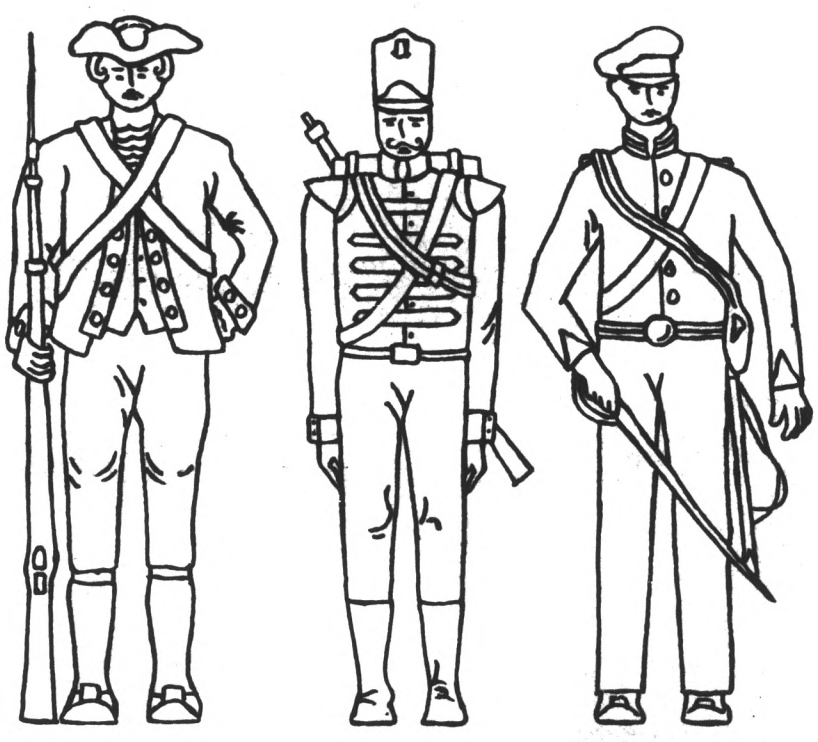
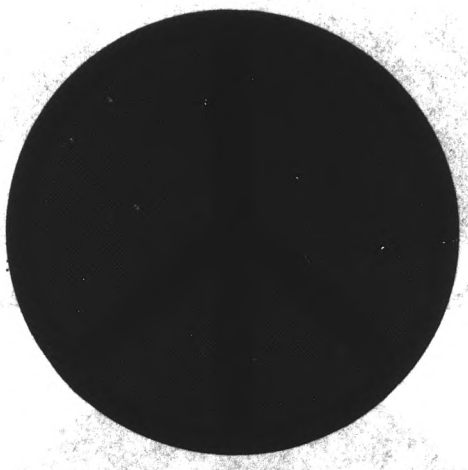
THEY DARE THE DRAFT







BY STEVE REINHOLD

DRAWINGS BY DOM JULIANO

PHOTO BY MICHAEL WESTON

The Rev. Harvey Bates' office is cluttered with anti-war, anti-draft pictures and articles. On the wall opposite the doorway is a large sign which proclaims: STOP THE WAR MACHINE-STOP THE DRAFT.

I was there to interview the Syracuse University chaplain on his part in the draft resistance movement. Before I could get my first question out, the tall, unshaven, and very un-priestly looking Reverend, thrust a piece of paper toward me.

"This is what the draft is all about," said Bates. "If you didn't know that came from the United States Selective Service System, you would swear it was a product of Nazi Germany. It certainly isn't something you would find in a democratic country."

The paper, a document put out by the Selective Service System for distribution to all the draft boards in 1965, and later recalled, was titled "Channeling".

The chaplain had underlined the first paragraph: "One of the major products of the Selective Service classification process is the channeling of manpower into many endeavors, occupations and activities that are in the national interest."

prior to General Hershey's new appointment.

"Gen. Hershey has said that he thought he had the perfect system," said Major Higgens, "but because of the publicity given the leftists who are trying to disrupt our system, parents have pressured Congress into revising the draft laws. One such revision was the recent law which states that the local boards cannot take deferments away from draft dissenters.

"Actually these kids haven't hurt us one damn bit," said Higgens. "The ones they are hurting are their classmates who are in college. The more problems they create, the less federal funds go to universities.

"It should be a privilege to serve one's country. It is a fair, just and necessary part of America's security. And remember, we are the good guys. Congress has passed a law saying all American males of a certain age must serve in the armed forces. It is our job to determine the availability of Americans between the ages of 18 and 35. It is this office, along with the local boards, which give you a reprieve from the army."

The major looked upset when I asked him about the

treaties with 42 countries around the world. We could not support these commitments with a smaller force than what we now have, and a volunteer army would decrease the size of our forces. We have a force of 3.4 million men and to be secure we need every one of them.

"There have been many alternatives suggested," he said. "The lottery system has been tried and didn't work." The guy who yells for the lottery is the one who thinks he can beat it. He's a gambler. A board made up of your fellow citizens decides when you should go. A machine certainly couldn't make this decision. Maybe your mother needs you. How could a machine judge this? How could someone thousands of miles from your home fairly decide what should be done with you? A better system just doesn't exist."

The Rev. Bates insists that something better does exist. He is especially critical of the government's power over Americans, especially the young.

"We in the resistance movement have a job of waking up people, especially students, to the fact they are being punished for being young," said Bates.

Tussing in his Maxwell Hall office, located in the center of the Syracuse campus. "You can't help but feel that this is what Germany was like in the 1930's.

Tussing's approach to resistance, however, differs from Rev. Bates'.

"I believe people ought to go through all the steps the Selective Service requires until it comes time to step forward for induction," Tussing said. "Before that moment arrives, students, teachers, and everyone involved should accept their deferments as should those who qualify for occupational deferments. The number of resisters is just too small to make refusing a deferment an effective way to resist.

"But I do support active resistance," he said. "For the Selective Service to draft and send people to Vietnam is murder in the first degree. It is unjust and certainly not the act of a free nation. Canada is a tragic alternative. To refuse induction on moral or political grounds is a far better way to resist. People who are concerned with the draft ought to seek out a draft counselor. It is valuable to get some kind of legal help. At any rate, draft resistors are

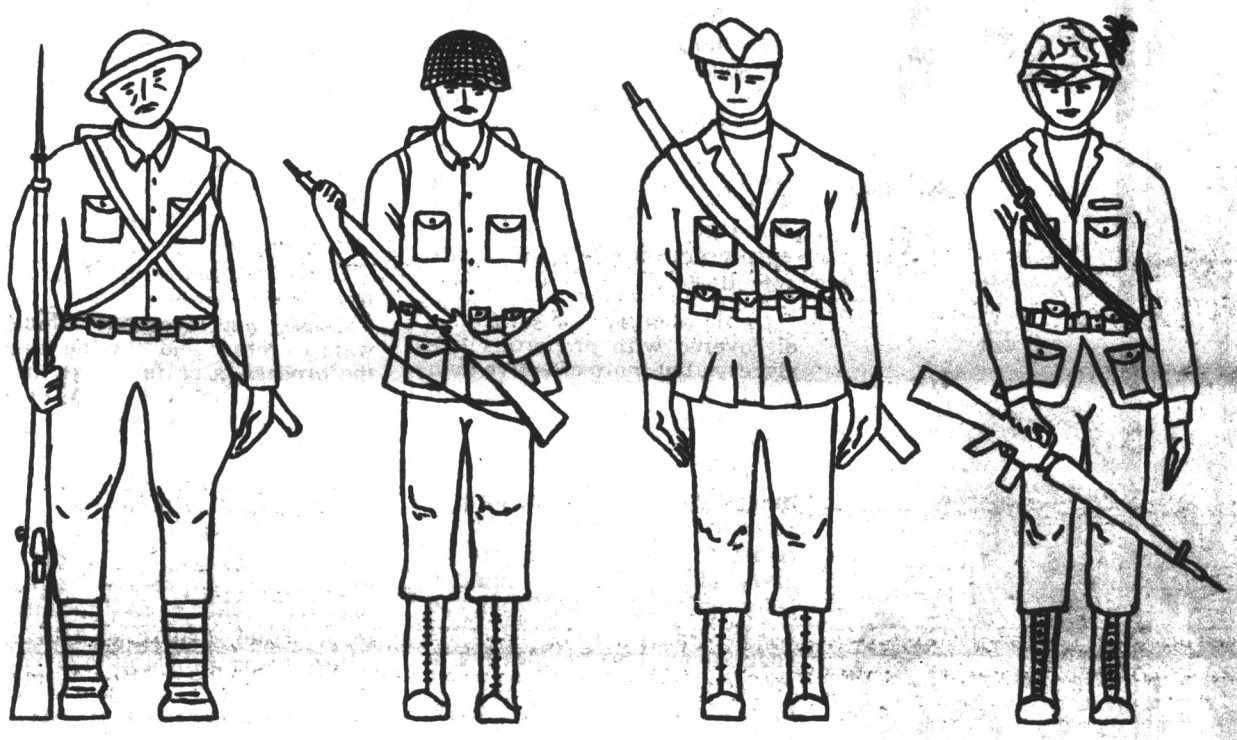
movement is the draft counselor. It is his job to make those who come to him aware of their alternatives in refusing induction. Those who seek his advice vary from the very poor to the upper class.

David Morton is a draft counselor and a member of the People for Freedom of Peace. Morton, now sporting a beard and shoulder length hair, served in the army for three years.

"I have been here for almost a year now," said Morton, "and business has been picking up. Kids come to me seeking an out from the draft. I listen to each of their personal situations and recommend what course of action they can take. This is all I can legally do.

"I've been in the army, so I know what hell it is," he said. "For such a thing as the draft to exist has to make you wonder what type of country this is. But if I didn't have faith in America, I would have gotten out long ago. But it is up to each of us to change the way things are.

"Most of the kids who come to me are seniors and, surprisingly, freshmen. Freshmen are prime draft material and such a large number of them will flunk out this year. Very few have solid



"Once they get you in the system, they keep hold of you for life," said Bates. "The Selective Service System will channel you until they get all they can out of you. It's called freedom, you know."

The Rev. Harvey Bates is typical of the draft dissenters in this country. For the most part, they are not just protesting because of the Vietnam war but because they believe that the draft is contrary to democratic principles.

Over 2 million men become eligible for the service every year. As of now, about 35 million men are registered with the draft. Less than 300,000 men enter the service each year. Most of these are college graduates since almost 72 per cent of those who graduate from college enter the armed forces. Less than 40 per cent of those with an eighth-grade education or less serve.

Lewis B. Hershey headed the Selective Service System from 1936 to 1969. It is his firm conviction that the system cannot be improved upon. Major Elvin Higgens, a spokesman for General Hershey, expressed this view recently when I talked to him in his Washington office,

controversial "channeling" which Rev. Bates had offered as evidence of the Selective Service System's un-American activities.

"That expression has been blown way out of proportion," said Higgens. "The new left and the communists have been responsible for that. They have just made a lot of damn noise. The fact is, what is wrong with channeling? We're not forcing anyone to do anything they don't wish to do. Everyone has a free choice. We not only offer deferments for college, but also for jobs."

I asked the Major about the 1965 Marshall Report, a President's committee report on the Selective Service System which concluded that the current system of procuring manpower was the best available and that the three most commonly suggested alternatives: a volunteer draft, a lottery, and universal draft, were all unacceptable.

"This country has never been able to sustain a military without a draft," said Higgens. History has shown that a volunteer army never works. Besides, it is much too expensive.

"Right now America has

"Their draft card marks them for slaughter just as the color black marks the Negro. The government takes away from the young their right to choose their future. People refusing to be channeled," he said, "is the most effective way to resist. Students should refuse 2-S deferments. Others, such as priests and teachers, also should not comply with the Selective Service System.

"There must be centers of resistance," said Bates. "By this I mean that there should be some focus of American life other than patriotism. I certainly don't dig going to Canada as a way to protest. We should try to develop a way of life which complies with the ideals of democracy. Right now we are drifting toward socialism and God-knows what else."

While the views of draft resisters may differ, all seem to agree on one thing: The draft has no place in a democratic society. Two prominent resisters in the Syracuse area are Dale Tussing, a young, red-headed economics professor, and Norman Balbanian, a short, dynamic electrical engineering professor. Both teach at Syracuse.

"The draft is facist," said

courageous people trying to root out a corrupt and illegal institution."

Professor Balbanian sees resistance in much the same way.

"The Selective Service System is a drastic limitation on the American people," he said in his campus office. "It robs us of our freedom by putting citizens in the hands of the army which demands total obedience. Is it freedom when they tell you to obey them without question? There is no place in a democracy for such a system.

"It is up to our conscience how we choose to fight the draft," said Balbanian, "but going to Canada is copping-out and no solution. Those who run away have no effect on the system. I believe the most effective way to resist the draft is to refuse induction."

"Peace marches which are large in number and scope would be effective if the government responded to the people. But don't fool yourself, this is no democracy. The United States government is unresponsive to public opinion. Most members of Congress don't need the support of the public to get elected."

Perhaps most intimately involved in the resistance

outs. 4-F deferments for knee injuries, dizzy spells, and emotional problems are about the only chance they have. Many come in here asking about "conscientious objector" deferments, but I get it across to them what the odds are of getting one.

"I also get non-students coming in to see me," said Morton. "If the draft call goes up as predicted, they will be in real trouble. There is little I can do. The worst thing about the damn Selective Service is that if you can't get into college you're finished. I really feel sorry for them and will do my best to find them an out."

Activists in the resistance movement don't always agree on tactics, but they're united in their commitment to the basic philosophy that underlies the resistance movement. The Rev. Bates states it clearly:

"People refuse to buck the system because they are too comfortable," says Bates. "Well, things are heating up real fast. Most Americans are beginning to realize that the end of the war in Vietnam is not going to end the fascist tendencies of the government. This is really what we are fighting." □

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GONE TODAY HERE TOMORROW

A man can die but once," said William Shakespeare in his play Henry IV. His statement was true in the 1500's as it is true today, but will it be true tomorrow?

A small group of persons scattered throughout the world religiously believe it will not. They are members of the Life Extension Society (LES), an incorporated, nonprofit, international, scientific and service orientated organization, that advocates freezing at death (by cryogenic means) as an alternative to interment via the grave or the furnace.

LES is a legitimate group, serious in its intent and adamantly dedicated to scientifically procuring a fail-safe method of freezing and preserving the body for eventual reanimation.

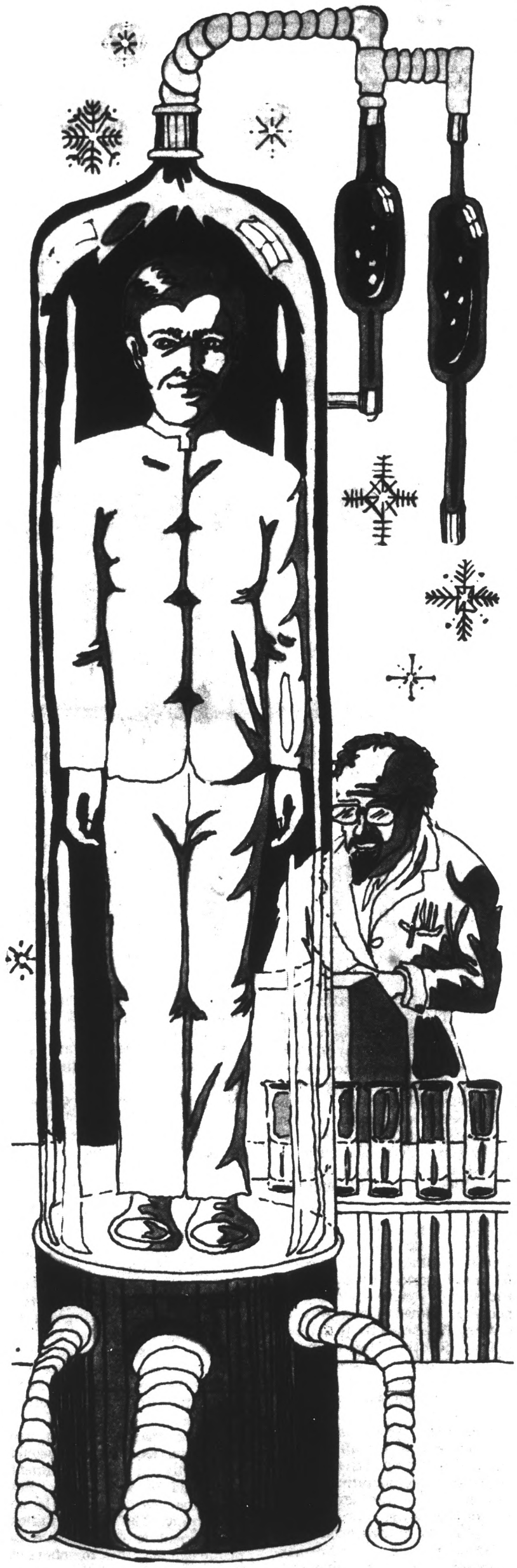
Suspended animation and similar processes of post-death preservation has long been the domain of the science fiction writer. Shakespeare successfully utilized the concept in "Romeo and Juliet" as did Edgar Allen Poe in "The Fall of the House of Usher." And, the science fiction writer predicted and formulated methods of reanimation long before the Life Extension Society began its work.

Ev Cooper, spearhead for LES in America, explains that his organization suffers much ridicule and suspicion because of the nature of its work and its philosophy. "People aren't willing to accept scientific and technological advances when it comes to the human body. I guess religion has something to do with it, but they fail to perceive the human body as a machine, with working parts, that can be altered and improved upon if science is utilized effectively."

The discipline of cryogenics is a recent innovation on the medical scene. Freezing for preservation long held possibilities for the researcher, but a method to thaw any substance without destruction of matter delayed its effective use. With the discovery of glycerol in the 1940's as an additive in the freezing process, the survival rate of matter was increased substantially.

Cryogenics quickly gained in stature as a necessary discipline in the medical field. Currently, its most effective use is in brain surgery where brain tissue and tumors can easily be removed without damage to adjacent matter.

LES evolved simultaneously with progress in the cryogenic field. Doctors early saw the implications of this method in freezing the human body. It was under the direction of several doctors that LES began.



Although the study of cryogenic methods has advanced remarkably, there are many questions that remain unanswered and with those answers rest the existence of LES and their goal of extending human life.

Cryogenic research has involved freezing of various substances with successful revival. Cattle sperm, cat brains and hamsters have been frozen, stored and revived with varying degrees of success depending on controlled variables. But, the progress has been slow because of difficulty with the thawing process.

In his book, "Cryogenics", Michael McClintock explains that the freezing process is destructive to organisms that are fundamentally not frost-resistant. The basic effect of freezing is dehydration. Some of the fluids in the body freeze in the form of ice and the remaining solution becomes rich in solutes which changes the permeability of the cell. Vital metabolic compounds leak from the cell. Some cells expand and freeze onto others. They cannot survive such alteration. Although glycerol helps to counteract this, it is not totally effective.

Until another substance is discovered with properties like glycerol, but more effective than it, LES can only work in futuristic terms.

LES provides a number of services consistent with its long-range goal: a freeze-wait - reanimate newsletter, cards to register a person's wish to be cryogenically stored, limited freezing facilities, perfusion and freezing instructions, suggestions toward locating a competent doctor, a central file to preserve a record of those wishing to be frozen and later reanimated, emergency phone numbers, information for starting a discussion group and suggestions for helping the movement.

One would think that an organization completely based on a technique and procedure that has yet to be invented would be a stagnant one. Not so with LES. The 20 coordinators throughout the world are busy directing 1000 LES members in procedure, informing them of the latest cryogenic breakthroughs, and preparing for the day when an extended life through freezing and reanimation will be possible.

It is also a remarkable organization that can claim "patients" even though its methods have not been proven effective.

Currently, four "patients" are cryogenically stored in various parts of the United States. LES members care for the patients stored in cryo-capsules by regulating temperatures (usually in range of -360 degrees C) and fueling the capsules with liquid nitrogen. Initial cost of cryogenic internment is $8,500, with an additional maintenance cost of $50 per month.

The four "patients" will remain in their frozen state until a thawing process is perfected. It is expected others will also join them and wait.

The "freeze-wait - reanimate" method unleashes a flood of questions and complications. If it were to become practical, what would its implications be on society?

I posed this question to Ev Cooper over a cup of coffee in a Washington, D.C., Hot Shoppe. Cooper thought intently before answering.

"Our central concern is the welfare of the individual. We think anyone who dies prematurely or who dies a natural death, should have the alternative of returning when a cure for his malady is known. We are almost certain it can be done, and it sure beats the grave or the furnace," he said.

Overpopulation would not be a problem, Cooper claims, because not everyone would want to return and "by the time the process is perfected so that everyone would be certain of a return, our technology will probably have daily trips to the moon and grown food in the sea. I don't think it's a problem."

Curtis Henderson, the New York Cryogenics Society chairman, expressed equal unconcern when he said recently in a Time magazine article, "How many problems can you have that are worse than being dead? Sure, you're going to have problems when you get back, but you had problems when you left, didn't you?"

A large religious question looms also. If your soul goes to heaven or hell upon death, does it come back when you are reanimated?

This perplexing question was answered quite simply by Cooper. "Each religion will find its own answer. Religion has bent with the times, of late. It's found justification for the birth control pill. It'll find justification for this, too."

Perhaps, he is right. A clergyman writing for the Christian Century recently felt no contradictions when faced with the dilemma. Rather, he looked at the positive side: "Everyone may enjoy indefinitely extended life. What an excellent gamble!" □

BY SHARADEN STERGAS

DRAWING BY STEVE FERENCY

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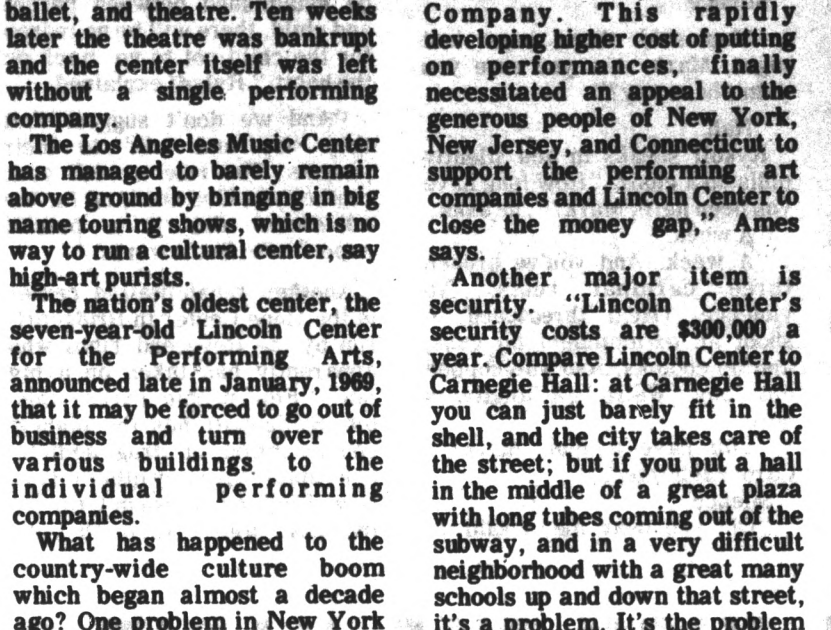

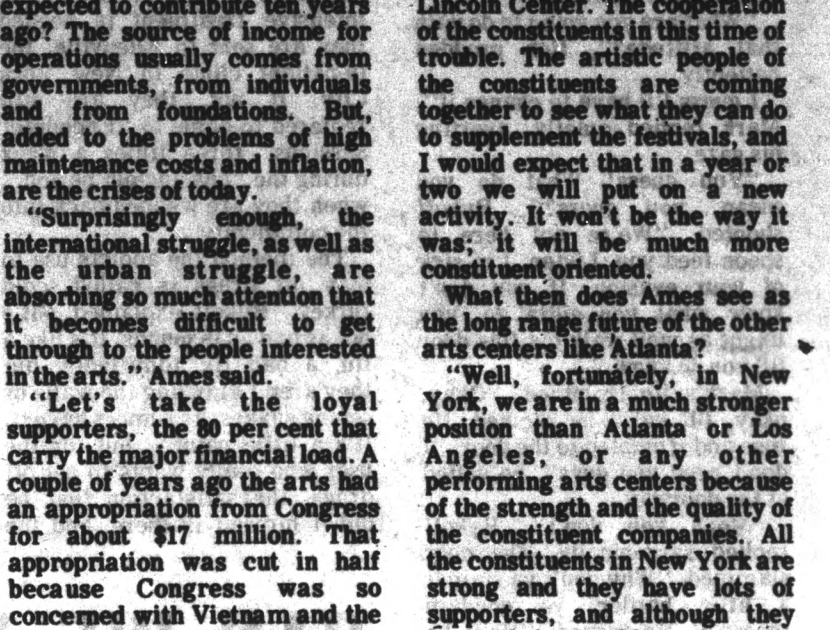

THE HIGH CO$T OF CULTURE

BY RICHARD BYERLY

One year ago the watchword was "bankruptcy in the wings" for three of the nation's leading cultural centers. Today, at least one of those centers can claim a glimmer of hope for immediate survival.

Atlanta's Memorial Arts Center, the nation's newest, opened in October 1968 with productions including opera, ballet, and theatre. Ten weeks later the theatre was bankrupt and the center itself was left without a single performing company.

The Los Angeles Music Center has managed to barely remain above ground by bringing in big name touring shows, which is no way to run a cultural center, say high-art purists.

The nation's oldest center, the seven-year-old Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, announced late in January, 1969, that it may be forced to go out of business and turn over the various buildings to the individual performing companies.

What has happened to the country-wide culture boom which began almost a decade ago? One problem in New York is maintenance -- and that involves keeping $178,000,000 worth of buildings in working order.

"When people come here they get a feeling of release through the bigness, the expansiveness of it all. But that bigness is expensive," says Amyas Ames, chairman of the executive committee of Lincoln Center, Inc., the non-profit corporation that coordinates the center and its constituent members.

Seven years ago Lincoln Center raised $180 million. "This was the great drive to build the buildings, and the construction did not stop until June 1, 1969.

"In the beginning, because so much money was going to the buildings, Lincoln Center lived on the Lincoln Center Fund for its operating expenses. But gradually, as the constituents started to live year by year, they began evolving their own operating budgets," Ames explained.

The year to year operating budget would have been all right if the amount of contributions in annual gifts and the operating income had been good.

"It was thought, and probably ten years ago rightly so, that Lincoln Center could raise $1.4 or $1.5 million, and the people that ran it went ahead on the assumption that they could.

"They couldn't. And that's the shocker," Ames says.

The gross budget of the New York Philharmonic, for instance, was $2.4 - $3.6 million because "we gave the men a 52 week year and minimum salaries of $17,000 a year, which they deserved as artists.

"That created a need for the Philharmonic to go to the generous people of New York who support the arts and say 'we need $400,000 instead of $250,000 to operate this year.'

"While the Philharmonic was doing that, the Metropolitan opera was doing the same thing, and so was the City Center, and Julliard, and the Repertory Company. This rapidly developing higher cost of putting on performances, finally necessitated an appeal to the generous people of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to support the performing art companies and Lincoln Center to close the money gap," Ames says.

Another major item is security. "Lincoln Center's security costs are $300,000 a year. Compare Lincoln Center to Carnegie Hall: at Carnegie Hall you can just barely fit in the shell, and the city takes care of the street; but if you put a hall in the middle of a great plaza with long tubes coming out of the subway, and in a very difficult neighborhood with a great many schools up and down that street, it's a problem. It's the problem of New York, but you've got to have security."

The city itself was in trouble, so in order to get security, Lincoln Center took on its own security staff. Ames says, "This is wrong. The city ought to take care of outdoor security, and some day they're going to. They do it now at the Metropolitan Museum, at libraries and elsewhere, but they just haven't got anymore money to take care of us. If they can't run a hospital in Harlem, how can they put guards at Lincoln Center?"

"Similarly there's a garage operation that is being run under contract by the city that should be generating income for the center instead of the city. In other cities where you have a garage connected with your center it produces money to help support the center. Some time in the future, when our urban problems straighten out, a city of 8 million people ought to be able to take care of the security and let the garage income go to the center, but right now we have to work our way through it with support from private individuals."

Seventy percent of the entire cost of operation is paid for by ticket sales. The gap is 30 percent. So where is the actual problem?

It lies in the fact that everything is happening at once. Last year the center was still operating off its building and operating funds from the original big drive. "Two years ago we needed to raise almost nothing. One year ago it was $300,000. We're just coming into this period of need. Early in 1969, our net budget was between $1.5 and $1.9 million. Our income was only $300,000. It was not until then that it came into focus, but when it did, it came right out just as sharp as it could be."

The $1.6 million gap had to be filled by contributions, or the costs had to be cut drastically.

Why then aren't people contributing what they were expected to contribute ten years ago? The source of income for operations usually comes from governments, from individuals and from foundations. But, added to the problems of high maintenance costs and inflation, are the crises of today.

"Surprisingly enough, the international struggle, as well as the urban struggle, are absorbing so much attention that it becomes difficult to get through to the people interested in the arts." Ames said.

"Let's take the loyal supporters, the 80 per cent that carry the major financial load. A couple of years ago the arts had an appropriation from Congress for about $17 million. That appropriation was cut in half because Congress was so concerned with Vietnam and the urban crisis that the arts were for the birds.

"Next comes the city. The city told the libraries, and it told the Philharmonic which goes into the parks every summer, that the budget the city used to move the orchestra around to the five parks had to be cut by $40,000.

"We had the choice of closing the park concerts or putting up the $40,000. We've decided we couldn't close them this year, so we're bleeding $40,000. Where are we going to get it? Well, we'll go to our friends, the private individuals, but they've only got so much, and it's not enough."

The last hope are the corporations. But they add up to a surprisingly small percentage of the total. "The idea of corporate giving is something for the future," Ames says. "When you go to a company and ask for a gift to build a new building, they will talk about all the cities they have buildings in and all the responsibilities they have. They say if they ever open their doors it would be hopeless, so they aren't going to give. And they don't."

The only other course of action is to cut the operating budgets. And this year, the centers did. In fact, Lincoln Center had to cut its yearly budget in half -- to insure survival.

They maintained the Film Festival by setting up a film society which will be paying for it instead of the center. "It's on a sound, self-supporting basis," Ames says.

"The 'Great Performers of Philharmonic Hall' program is being continued because the ticket sales take care of all the costs.

"We have cut out elaborate festivals that were exciting ... such things as bringing in the Rome Opera. On these festivals alone, there will be a saving of $700,000 to $800,000.

"But we haven't given up hope for these festivals completely. A new atmosphere is developing at Lincoln Center. The cooperation of the constituents in this time of trouble. The artistic people of the constituents are coming together to see what they can do to supplement the festivals, and I would expect that in a year or two we will put on a new activity. It won't be the way it was; it will be much more constituent oriented.

What then does Ames see as the long range future of the other arts centers like Atlanta?

"Well, fortunately, in New York, we are in a much stronger position than Atlanta or Los Angeles, or any other performing arts centers because of the strength and the quality of the constituent companies. All the constituents in New York are strong and they have lots of supporters, and although they have their troubles, they are putting on high artistic performances.

"You also have to make another distinction between New York and places like Atlanta. Lincoln Center was organized to create the buildings, but it created them for the performing arts companies that are now occupying them, and they are running their own buildings. The other centers don't have anything to fill their seats with. They need plays, opera, and symphony orchestras, and it costs money to get them when you don't have them."

As for the future of the arts, in general, and in New York, in particular, Ames sees a place for hope and optimism.

"The arts are just as healthy as they can be, provided the society we're living in has whatever it takes -- the willingness -- to recognize culture and the arts as something that is important to it. If we continue to have the struggle and the strife -- not being able to have anything in the arts because you've got to have a hospital in Harlem -- if that's the league we're in, we're going to have a lot of trouble.

"But I just don't believe we will. It's an affluent, wonderfully successful country. It's a matter of priorities and I think those priorities are going to be readjusted. But if we don't readjust them soon to allow a little room for what's fine, something awfully good in American life will be on its way out -- and the people will be the ultimate loosers." ◘

04417

CAN WE HELP THEM KICK THE HABIT ?

BY JANE WHITE **COLLAGE BY SIMON GRECO**

This ability to abstain from the use of drugs is, at best, a limited goal. To achieve self - satisfaction through knowledge of self is less easily attainable, but by far more desirable."

"What's the matter with you, Mark?", Carol screamed.

"I guess it's my attitude", he mumbled to the floor.

"What are you going to do with that attitude?", Bob prodded patiently.

I guess I'll have to change it", Mark replied quietly, averting his gaze.

"You guess! What do you mean, you guess?", Rykoff shouted. "We're not here to spoon feed you. Listen, I'm sick of your evasion. If you don't know what you gotta do, you might as well walk out this door till you do know."

Mark's lip trembled, "Okay, okay, I'll go!", he shouted. He rose and stumbled to the door. "I don't need you guys", he yelled at the doorway.

"Yeah, you don't", Rykoff replied sardonically. The door slammed. "Why don't ya slam it a little harder, ya goddam moron?" He turned. "He'll be back".

This traumatic experience is from a therapy group session at a drug rehabilitation center -- Renaissance -- in Westport, Connecticut. But it could have been the dialogue from similar institutions: NARCO in New Haven, Hope Center in Bridgeport or a number of other rehabilitation centers that are springing up throughout the United States.

The counseling and therapy at these institutions is directed at helping users of addictive drugs: heroin, demerol, and morphine derivatives. Most of the centers have one main objective - to get the addict back into society within a month.

The concept of a drug clinic suggests a foreboding concrete superstructure, perhaps with "Rehabilitation Center" etched into a plaque above the door. A visit to the three centers mentioned will prove the reverse. In the quaint, seaside town of Westport, one discovers a sign in psychedelic letters reading "Renaissance" on a door wedged humbly between an antique store and a pet shop.

After gazing at two monkeys clambering against the windows and climbing the rickety stairs, a visitor would walk into an open office -- to be confronted by a hippiesh girl sitting cross-legged on the reception desk.

Through a door at the end of the office is a dark, smoky, shabbily furnished living room filled with garrulous teenagers. Across this room is a well-lighted office.

This is where Alan Rykoff, director of the Westport branch of Renaissance helps stumbling addicts up the road to a life without drugs.

Rykoff, an ex-addict, explained the organization and purpose of the center.

"Renaissance was founded by two other addicts about 25 months ago. We're temporarily funded by the DVR (Division of Vocational Research), but we've applied for state aid. Right now we exist from month to month not knowing whether we're going to survive."

Those wishing to join the program, the prospects, either come voluntarily or are referred by a family counsel in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

A prospect spends two weeks in orientation before he is interviewed for membership, the purpose being to determine the applicant's sincerity in wishing to get off drugs. A typical day consists of clean-up from 10-12, lunch at 12, seminars from 1-2, and therapy from 3-4:30. The seminar consists of an open discussion; the therapy group is actual confrontation concerning drug problems.

After the interview the prospect is either rejected because of a lack of a genuine desire to help himself, or accepted as a group member. Members continue to come for a probation period of 30 days, during which they serve as group leaders, etc. After this period the pressure is put on the members to return to society. If intensive treatment is needed they are sent to Ellenville, the in-patient clinic in New York City. If not, they are still required to come to "Encounter Sessions" three times a week during the "phasing-out period," when they are weaned back into the community.

The method the addicts use to stay off drugs is called 'cold turkey'. Rykoff explained, "it's not as bad as it sounds. It's like a flu, a bad flu admittedly, but they aren't crawling the walls or seeing snakes, as rumors have it. It's a little painful, but for the user who really wants to get off drugs, the satisfaction that he did it himself is there, and the statistical likelihood is that he'll stay off."

Renaissance has been very successful in helping addicts return to society. Rykoff said, "We've treated a total of 200; we help about 40 at a time. As of now we're 100 per cent successful, but we're predicting an overall success of 65-85 percent. We deal mostly with teenagers, but we do have some 35-year-olds.

"Our methods are trial-and-error because we're ex-addicts, not psychiatrists. But just by being an addict you know not only about the habit but about the type of person an addict is. He's a coward, a sneak, and a con-artist."

Rykoff's experience with drugs began 12 years ago when he was 17 -- and with marijuana. Thus, he is a firm believer that 'grass' leads to a drug dependent personality. "I was dating a girl at the time who refused to see my anymore because she predicted that I would be on heroin within a year. And, by God, she was right. I was in and out of jail for grand larceny, petty larceny, burglary, not to mention using, pushing and buying."

"A lawyer convinced the judge to send me to Ellenville. I stayed there almost a year, left, went back on the streets, and was picked up that same day for possession. Back to jail, back to Ellenville -- and that time I stayed there until I found myself. I was released 14 months ago, Renaissance hired me, and I've been here ever since." Sounds like an Horatio Alger story.

But, Rykoff's leadership has resulted in a Look magazine article, and an appearance on the David Susskind show. His plans are even more optimistic. "I'm starting my own program. Hopefully, it will incorporate all of Connecticut."

His typical therapy sessions are held in the living room. It is well-lit and gives one a chance to study the faces of the participants. There is Sylvester, a 22-year old ex-addict, struggling to build his own rehabilitation program. Bob, slumped in a chair across the table, is the day's group leader. He is gaunt and disheveled, looking like a refugee from a folk-rock group. But there is an avidness in his manner which betrays his appearance.

Bobby, a clean-cut Negro boy, sits on the couch, holding Carol's hand. Out of a mental hospital four weeks ago, Carol is the most vociferous of the group. Mark sits to the right of her in a green army jacket, staring dazedly straight ahead of him. Paul sits on a chair to the right of Mark, talking nonsense to a cat. He looks up intermittently, and grins childishly, blinking through a foliage of hair.

A freckled, red-haired boy enters, sits down and silently puts on a dunce cap. Everyone is there. Talk begins, but in a strangely pseudo-conversational vein until suddenly Bob speaks out.

"When was the last time you got high, Mark?"

"Last night."

"On what?"

"Pills, the doctor gave them to me."

"Then how come your eyes are pinned? Pills don't do that."

Silence

"You sold three bags last night, Mark. Are you sure you didn't have any?"

"Nah."

Rykoff sneaks in and silently pulls up a chair. "How long have you been here, Mark?", he asks.

"A week."

"A week. And you've broken three cardinal rules. No violence, (He'd threatened to shoot an ex-member) no guns, and no copouts. And you copped out, boy. We're not amateurs here."

"You have a gun, Mark?", Carol exclaimed.

Silence

"Did you hear me, I said do you have a gun?"

"I don't have to..."

"What the hell do you mean, you don't have to tell us? Rykoff blurted. What do you think we're here for? We're not gonna pat you on the back every time you cop out. We're not gonna baby you, you goddam baby ... Do you have a gun."

"I-I don't have one now. But I could get one."

Groans from the rest.

There is silence again, and then conversation. The 'dunce' is soon third-degreed, and it's revealed that he is relegated to this ignominious post because he "copped out" and got high two days ago. However, he is penitent, and is let off fairly easily.

Eventually the T-group is over, and commitments have been made. Paul is committed to get a haircut and grow up; the dunce is committed to find a girlfriend and relate to his brothers and sisters. Sometimes the commitments seem trivial. But the fact that the individuals are willing to make self-sacrifices, indicates that they are slowly gaining self-respect and maturity.

The bridging of the inter-familial chasm is an all-important goal, especially in the case of these young adults. "If better communications cannot be established between parent and child, there will be no reason for the child not to go back on the habit," Rykoff explained.

"And we don't suggest that they 'try and talk' to their parents. The rule is: tell your mother you love her. And for the adolescent this is a painful experience. But it works."

Another rehabilitation center is the Hope Center in Bridgeprt, run by the Reverend Tibbs who apparently has taken on a big job: "Few people realize this, but Bridgeport has the highest concentration of drug addicts, per capita, than any other city in New England. It wasn't till six months ago, through the generosity of the parents of an addict, that this building was turned over to us and the Center was begun. We are now applying for state aid. We're still in the planning stage."

Each Wednesday night at 8 p.m. the Group Sensitivity Meetings begin. Thus far the staff members have filled various speaking engagements, a vital facet of the program.

Hope's plans for the future are ambitious and many-fold. Their screening operations will be somewhat similar to Renaissance's, except that a staff physician will examine the individuals and then recommend the type of detoxification warranted, which may enlist the support of drug substitutes.

The Hope Center plans to train each of of its 'customer-contact' staff members as sponsors, holding a one-to-one relationship with each addict -- watching their protegee's progress, counseling him, and maintaining contact with him after his

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rehabilitation and return to employment. The sponsors may be non ex-addicts.

"The Center hopes to have a membership-card system", Tibbs explained. "This entitles members to the rights and privileges of the Center. We will establish a Membership Committee to keep tabs on his progress outside the Center."

The other rehabilitation center NARCO, is located in a respectable section of New Haven.

Joe McManus, the director of this center, helped found NARCO in April of 1966, and three addicts became his co-managers.

Here, addicts are 'recruited' in the same manner as in the other two institutions, generally through referral by lawyer, judge, or parole officer. The same sincerity-determining interview is conducted by one of the staff members. "As you may have found, addicts like to play games -- he'll try to fake some sob story about his emotional hangups, and so on. In that case, we give him what is known as a 'verbal haircut'. We inform him that we are on to his ploys and not easily fooled. He usually responds then."

The addict is then asked to make a commitment of time, generally 10 to 14 days during which he comes to NARCO and does general office duties. In the interim, his court case comes up. NARCO notifies the judge whether or not the addict has been acting responsibly. If not, he'll be put in jail. If he is, he'll either be put in Daytop, the Connecticut Mental Health Center, or on methadone maintenance (under a doctor's jurisdiction).

Daytop, NARCO's sister in-patient clinic, is for the severly addicted who can't afford to be sent back on the streets. Methadone maintenance is for those addicts who lack the physical stamina or the psychological conviction to go 'cold turkey'.

"Daytop's goal is threefold", McManus summarized. "First, to help the addicts in the institutions: jails, hospitals, and mental hospitals -- by giving pre-release counseling, providing job opportunities, and communicating with the families. Secondly, to administer to the needs of the addict in the community -- giving them intake counseling and referring them to the centers I just discussed. And thirdly, to educate the community -- conducting pre-addict therapy groups, advising the parents, speaking at the schools.

"It is the last part of the trio that should be our most avid concern", McManus stressed. "Without community education and support we can't progress. It is their understanding that will not only aid in beneficial legislation, but will result in less prospective addicts as well."

We may criticize the Hope Center for not being open 24 hours a day, or condemn Renaissance for being disorganized. We may denigrate all three centers for being sloppily constructed and amateurishly run. We may cry out at the astonishingly poor success ratios. But ultimately the blame rests on our own lack of support, our public lethargy.

Remember that Mark cried out as he left the room of Renaissance that he didn't need our help. Rykoff assured us that he would be back. Let's hope so.

It is unfortunate, but as things stand now, that all-important "knowledge of self" outlined at the inception of this article, will have to come from Mark alone -- and from so many others like him who are trying to help themselves in these new drug rehabilitation centers. □

Juan Sanchez is 24. Eleven months ago he was arrested on a charge of murdering a neighbor. Today, Sanchez sits in jail, too poor to post bail, awaiting a trial scheduled to begin May 12. His lawyer may ask for an extension, that would bring Sanchez into the courtroom no earlier than September. Without having been convicted, he will have served almost 15 months in jail.

Albert Galleys was arrested April 3 for breaking and entering. Last December he was arrested on a similar charge. At that time, he posted bail and was released to await trial sometime this summer. Galleys is now in jail pending a judge's decision on future bail.

These two men are the results of a breakdown in the courts of America. Operating under a system conceived during the colonial period, our courts are faced with the problem of dealing with an increasing number of crimes -- an increase not matched by a corresponding increase in courtrooms and judges.

The result of this backlog is, as in the case of Sanchez, a delay before trial that may endanger a defendant's Constitutional right to a quick and speedy trial. On the other extreme, the backlog allows a criminal who can raise bail - also Constitutionally guaranteed - to walk the streets and strike again.

This problem, which the Bridgeport Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service has characterized as the most critical legal problem facing this country outside of civil rights, has overtaken all levels of the judicial system. According to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the backlog of cases in the federal courts has almost doubled in the last 13 years. In Connecticut, and specifically in Bridgeport, this is a conservative estimate.

What is the cause of these delays? Most authorities point to the rapid increase in crime in America. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, in its most recent compilation of reports from state and local police forces, found that violent crime in 1968 rose 21 per cent over 1967. And what is most significant, crime was up in the rural and suburban areas as well as in the cities, thus taxing courts on all levels and in all areas.

William T. Gossett, president of the American Bar Association, specifically placed the increased crime rate and the court backlog in direct proportion.

By his figures, the overall rate of violent crime in the United States rose between 1960 and 1967 by 57 per cent. During that period, the robbery rate increased by 70 per cent; aggravated assault by 51 per cent; forcible rape by 45 per cent; and murder by 22 per cent.

The staggering result of this increase, Gossett declares, is a case backlog so great that only drastic reform can correct it.

Gossett also pointed out that civil lawsuits are also suffering. "One serious effect of the backlog is that if you are injured in an automobile accident in one of these cities (high backlog, i.e. New York) and should find it necessary to seek lawsuit compensation for your injuries, it would be several years before your case would be tried; and the more serious your injuries - that is, the more urgent your need for speedy compensation - the longer you would have to wait."

William Coley of Fairfield is vice chairman of the Connecticut Bar Association's Legal Protection Committee.

While acknowledging that the rapid crime increase is a major cause for the backlog, Coley pointed to other equally significant causes. Coley called this an age of protection for the defendant and cited members of his own profession for using postponements and legal delays excessively.

These delays, and what Coley termed an "overly permissive bail system" allows criminals to remain at large. Because jails are crowded, Coley claimed that many judges dole out concurrent sentences, thus allowing a multiple offender to serve only one jail term.

Coley cited the structure of the Connecticut court system as another reason for the backlog here. Much of the Connecticut court system was conceived in the Constitution of 1818. At that time, a Superior Court system was instituted with provisions for other courts left to the discretion of the legislature.

The one major reform since 1818 in the Connecticut judicial system occured in 1959 when the legislature, urged on by such organizations as the Court Reorganization Committee of the state bar association and The League of Women Voters, established a Circuit Court system to replace the various minor courts.

This is the one level of the Connecticut court system that drew praise from Coley. "Since 1961 the Circuit Courts have been our most effective. This was the first break from the archaic system of the last century. We still need more courtrooms and more judges at this level, but the machinery is there. The same cannot be said for the rest of the system."

The rest of the system begins with the Court of Common Pleas. This second level of courts was instituted in 1869, but it was not until 1941 that each county and the judicial district of Waterbury had a court.

After the judicial reform of 1959, these courts no longer had appellate jurisdiction over criminal cases. Now, however, they can review decisions of boards and commissions such as the State Liquor Control Commission.

"But, it is with the Superior Courts that the backlog begins," declared Coley, "These courts were established 150 years ago to meet conditions existing 150 years ago. It is no wonder that it takes 18 months to go to trial."

The Superior Courts must handle a large volumn of work, since all civil and criminal cases that involve considerable sums of money or severe penalties are brought before it. Also, most appeals are directed to the Superior Courts along with all cases to be brought before a grand jury.

The final stage of the Connecticut court system is the Supreme Court of Errors. This court, established in 1818, is a purely appellate court. The judges who sit in this supreme court review cases if they feel there has been an error in law, if they are petitioned to do so, if an appellate panel was divided or in error, or if a great question is involved. If an error is found, the panel may order a new trial ... and add to the mounting number of cases still to be tried.

This brings up the question, just how great is this backlog? The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has compiled the answer ... and it's not a pleasant one. Since 1960 the backlog in the federal courts has almost doubled.

Specifically, in 1960 there were 7,691 cases in the federal courts awaiting trial. In 1965 that number had jumped to 10,834, and in 1968 there were 14,763 cases pending. The time lag is greatest in New York City (22.8 months) and least in rural Kentucky (1.4 months). And, since 1960 the time lapse between arrest and trial has increased 71 per cent.

In Washington, D.C., where President Nixon has proposed serious reforms, the median time a suspect waits for trial is 10.1 months. Even if he wishes to plead guilty, the median time is 8.8 months. Yet federal authorities estimate that four to six weeks is the maximum that a person should have to wait.

Still, the perplexing problem of how to correct this backlog remains. ABA president Gossett has called for a massive overhaul of the whole system of justice in this country as the only answer. However, lawyer Coley disagrees.

"An overhaul of the entire system of justice is unnecessary and foolhardy. The American system of justice is basically sound. We need more courts, sure, but more importantly, we need better personnel in those courts."

Many agree with Coley. For example, the Pennsylvania Crime Commission issued a report on February 7 of this year listing as the major deficiencies of the lower courts many lazy, untrained, and incompetent judges.

The commission also blasted assembly line justice where clearing of dockets becomes the primary concern. Judges and prosecutors become frustrated by the high case loads and settle out of court instead of before the bench. In many cases, the prosecutors are young and

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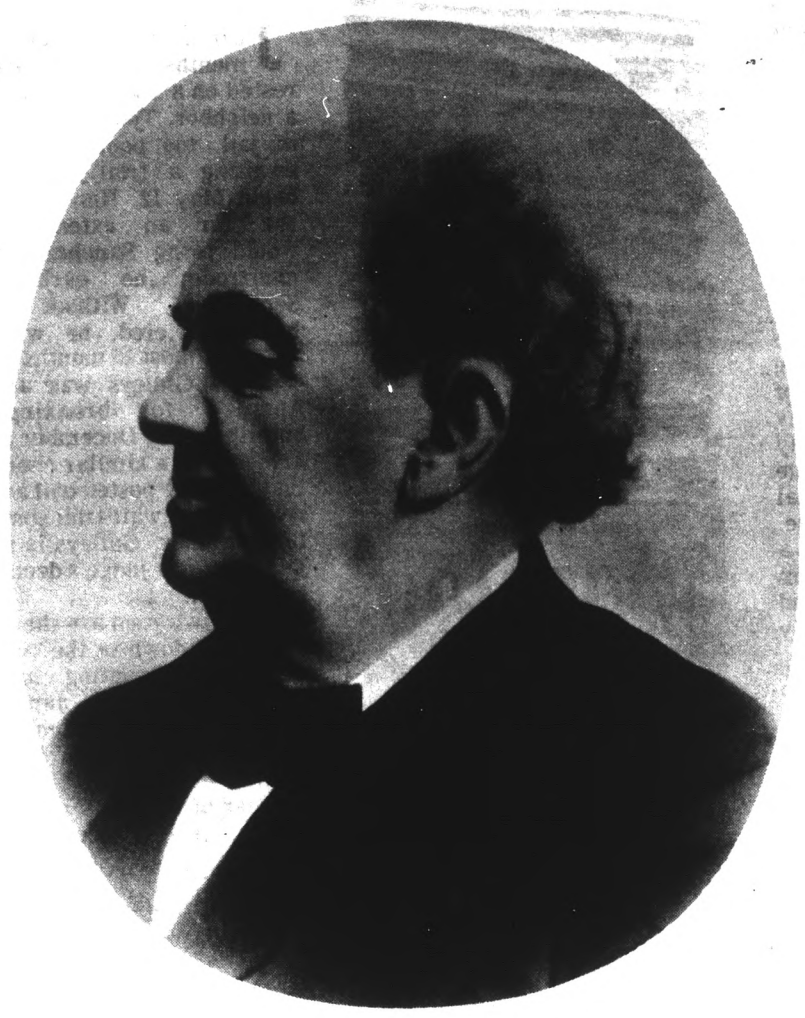
P.T. BARNUM AT HOME



BY JEFF TURNER

Huddled between buildings and often overlooked, by many who visit Bridgeport is the three storied, P.T. Barnum Museum. Here, under glass, on walls, and scattered throughout the building, are the mementoes of Phineas Taylor Barnum.

For millions throughout America, Barnum is remembered as the shrewd creator of the Barnum and Bailey circus, the promoter of opera singer Jenny Lind, and the proud exhibitor of Jumbo, the largest elephant in the world. But to the senior citizens of Bridgeport, Barnum is vaguely remembered as one of those who helped initiate development in the city, a colorful and capable mayor, and as an individual who donated generously to charity and civic organizations.

Barnum first came to Bridgeport in the summer of 1842, said Kenneth Holmes, curator of the Barnum Museum and well-known historian on Barnum's life. It was in Bridgeport that Barnum sought Tom Thumb, the midget who later became the main attraction in his circus. But as Holmes points out, Barnum discovered a bigger attraction in the serenity of early Bridgeport. "At first sight," Holmes said, "Barnum stated flatly that he had not seen a more striking village". As diaries reveal, Barnum was particularly struck by the beauty of Long Island Sound and the peacefulness of Seaside Park.

A short time later, fresh from a European tour with Tom Thumb and other attractions, Barnum and his wife Charity returned to Bridgeport to build a home. According to Holmes and Mrs. Elizabeth Seeley, a distant relative of Barnum, he wanted a place of comfort and also a house to attract attention.

"At this time," notes Mrs. Seeley, who is an authority on Barnum's life, "P.T. had established a name in America and he had no intention of living in secrecy." "He came to Bridgeport with fame and fortune and he intended to live lavishly."

It was then that Barnum had the legendary "Iranistan" built, an exotic, oriental-styled house that cost Barnum an estimated $150,000. "No matter what the cost," said the flamboyant showman, "I wanted to make it the most unique structure in America." And unique it was. complete with domes, arched doorways and openings, fountains, shade trees, greenhouses, an orchard, and stables.

Iranistan, in its splendor and magnificence, entertained many well-known figures of that era. George Armstrong Custer visited Barnum quite frequently as did Matthew Arnold, Horace Greely, and Mark Twain.

Yet, Barnum while managing the winter quarters of his circus, still found time to throw parties, and the wine collection in the basement of Iranistan was one of the finest in America. Needless to say, Barnum took to the bottle quite frequently, but he often claimed his consistent sluggishness was due to over-eating rather than drinking.

Barnum realized the potential of the growing town, particularly the value of the land on the East Side. Together with William Noble, records show, Barnum purchased 224 acres of land on the East Side and promoted the real estate to Bridgeport citizens, billing it as "a lucrative and worthwhile investment."

Barnum acted as the chief planner and organizer for this area. He designed roads, paced off lots, and set aside the area known today as Seaside Park. He set restrictions as to the style of houses allowed, and the number of feet from the road a house must be.

Mrs. Seeley commented on the shrewd and crafty approach Barnum took in selling the land. "In almost everything he did, he offered the people some kind of bargain or deal, and selling the land on the East Side was no exception." This "bargain approach" caused many residents to wonder if Barnum was simply out to make himself a profit. However, Barnum claimed he offered Bridgeport citizens "the chance of their life-times" -- and as an inducement he sold some lots at a cut-rate price, providing a building was erected within a year. As a result of Barnum's efforts, the East Side of Bridgeport grew very rapidly.

In Bridgeport things did not always go well for Barnum. Holmes, pointed to a faded yellow newspaper beneath a glass case whose headline read: Barnum Involved In The Jerome Clock Bubble.

"Barnum never overlooked an opportunity to invest his money," Holmes said, "and he invested heavily in the Jerome Clock Company, a coporation Barnum felt would bring prosperity to Bridgeport. But the corporation lacked funds, and Barnum endorsed over one and one-half million dollars in notes that neither he or the company could back up."

The cost of this episode left Barnum almost penniless. Financially broken, he had to leave his beloved Iranistan. For a short time, he lived in Long Island. Barnum returned to the circus as a way to rebuild his financial status. When he had accumulated enough money, he moved back into Bridgeport and reacquired Iranistan, but bad luck continued to plague him. Only months after he moved into the mansion, a lighted cigar started a fire in the house, and within a matter of hours, Iranistan was reduced to ashes. Then a short time later, Mrs. Charity Barnum died.

Sickened with grief, Barnum left Bridgeport. He toured Scotland and Wales with his circus, hoping to forget the tragedies that had shattered his life.

Apparently the trip to Europe did the showman some good, for when he returned to Bridgeport several years later, he remarried and became a changed man.

Barnum built his second house, "Lindencroft," and devoted himself to bettering Bridgeport and helping Bridgeport residents. Barnum donated to various churches in the area, particularly the Universalist Church, where he became a devout member. He also gave large amounts of money to Tufts College and various schools in Bridgeport.

In 1875, Barnum was elected mayor of Bridgeport. "For a term of one year, which was the time served by city officials," remarked Holmes, "Barnum gave the city a picturesque and colorful administration. His unconventional methods of procedure, his wit, and his sarcasm proved to be magnets which drew larger crowds to the sessions of the city council than at any other time in Bridgeport history."

Mrs. Nancy Barnum wrote in her diary that "Phineas was uncomfortable being a Republican mayor in a town that was strongly Democrat. And, many of the drab routines of the office conflicted greatly with his show-like habits -- more than once he left a council meeting that was still in progress and came home and went to bed."

But Barnum exhibited a flair and determination to rid Bridgeport of gambling, prostitution, and unemployment. Of unemployment, he said, "there are too many soft hands and soft heads waiting for light work and heavy pay. It is better to work for half a loaf than to steal a whole one."

Barnum was against racial discrimination. He told Negroes to teach their children to be economical, temperate, and virtuous. "Don't teach them to follow the bad habits of the white man," he said, "such as drinking or smoking. None of you look good behind a 15 cent piece of tobacco."

Barnum did not hesitate to exhibit his showmanship. Mrs. Seeley remembered one incident in particular that stood out in Barnum's political career. "While in office, Barnum's famed Hippodrome Exhibition came to Bridgeport, and neither his office or the dignity of his position deterred him from being the chief feature of the show. During the show, the crowd begged for the mayor, who, in return, removed his jacket and rode around the arena standing on a horse."

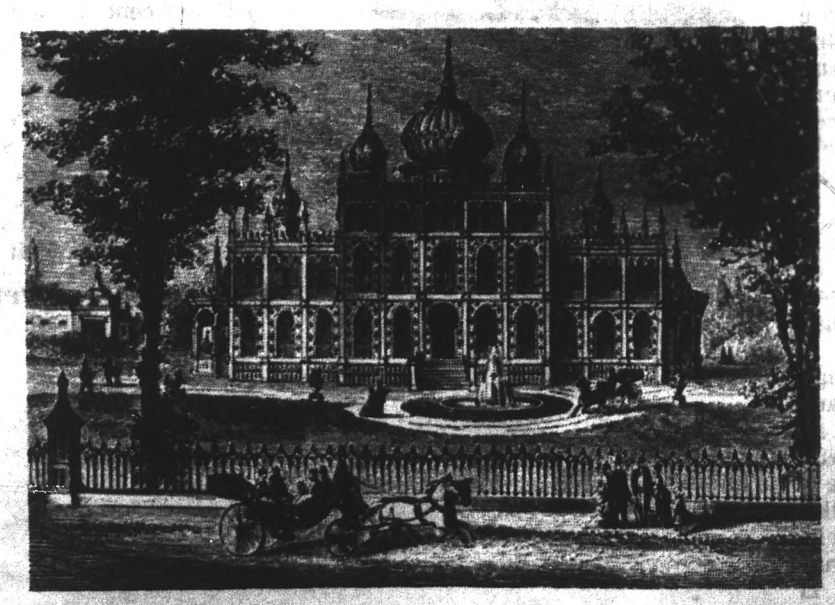
Following his one term as mayor, Barnum became a representative of Fairfield in the state legislature. While in Hartford, he made proposals for the regulation of railroads. He also established himself as a leader against slavery in America.

Holmes believes that Barnum was an efficient and successful member of the legislature. "A bill of his to prevent slaughterhouses from being near highways shows present day views of sanitation. His idea of vicious methods of competition and his sense of fair play are evident in a bill to oblige railroads to transport rails and ties for one another. He was 50 years ahead of his time with the introduction of a bill in 1879 to do away with capital punishment."

Retiring from office, Barnum and his wife and three daughters sought to relax in Bridgeport and its peaceful surroundings. He soon stopped his excessive drinking and took up the hobby of farming, which later led to his appointment as president of the Fairfield Agricultural Society.

Holmes pointed out areas in Barnum's autobiography that illustrate the showman's wide variety of interests. He liked to plant potatoes and work on flower beds, he enjoyed reading riligious and inspirational works, and he collected a wide range of oil paintings. "And although he had thousands of animals in his circus," remarked Holmes," He never kept a household pet."

Several years after his retirement as mayor, the Barnums moved to Waldemere, an exquisite mansion designed for comfort and the finest tastes. "At Waldemere," Mrs. Seeley said, "Barnum spent a great deal of time with his family whom he felt he had neglected."



It was at Waldemere that Barnum had a telephone installed, one of the first to be put into a house.

In 1878, during the Mountain Grove Cemetery dispute, Barnum again entered the limelight of Bridgeport. The city had purchased the Mountain Grove Cemetery and needed funds to hire a gardener to care for it. The citizens of Bridgeport decided on a fair, with a lottery as the main attraction, to obtain the necessary funds. Members of the pulpit objected to the use of a lottery, while Barnum, defended the good intentions of the money-raisers. A heated controversy followed, on the streets and in the local papers, but Barnum with his wit and cleverness proved to be the winning factor in the dispute. The fair was a tremendous success, and Barnum once again won the hearts and respect of many of the citizens of Bridgeport.

In looking back on the life of P.T. Barnum as a citizen of Bridgeport, Holmes said "he was perhaps the greatest citizen Bridgeport had -- probably no one man has ever done so much for this city. In manner, he was most democratic, and the people of Bridgeport knew him as few communities ever knew their most distinguished citizen."

Barnum was an involved citizen, even in his final years at Bridgeport. He was president of the Pequonnock Bank, now the First National Bank. He served as president of the Bridgeport Hospital, and he had a major part in establishing the Bridgeport Library. He loved children and he gave generously to charity and schools. And his donation of Seaside Park to the city still remains as one of the finest gifts Bridgeport has ever received.

At the age of 78, Barnum and his family moved to Marina, a house overlooking Long Island Sound where the University of Bridgeport cafeteria now stands. Here, on April 7, 1891, the showman died. In tribute to Barnum, public and private buildings were draped with black and thousands filed past his body in the South Church of Bridgeport.

To this day the city has not forgotten him. Once a year, they revive the spirit and mood of his times in the week-long Barnum Festival. The 'great parade' always moves through the downtown streets and ends at Seaside Park in sight of a statue of Barnum, perched on a great chair, presiding over the festivities and his moment in the city's history. □

HAS SUZY GOT A CHANCE?

BY STEVE REINHOLD

"Be good, be good, be good little girl." The large middle-aged attendant rocked the child's baby carriage. "Little girl Suzy, Suzy, Suzy little girl," chanted her deep, melancholy voice. But the child stared straight ahead, motionless.

The words the woman sang changed but the lullaby beat remained the same. "Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall." Suzy stared at the huge surrealistic painting that hung in the lobby of the New Haven Recreational Center.

Suzy is six years old, strikingly pretty, and hopelessly retarded. At least that would have been the verdict only a few years ago. But today, with the slowly disappearing "out of sight, out of mind" attitude toward retarded children, Suzy may still have a chance to live productively in the outside world.

Yet, while significant strides have been made in the care and treatment of retarded children, the situation today is anything but bright. And the future, at the very best, is uncertain. The number of permanent residents in state mental institutions is rising sharply.

Some states spend as little as $3 a day per person for the residential care of the retarded and 40,000 more attendants are needed for the state institutions. This is the same number of attendants that are employed at the present time.

Connecticut, one of the nation's wealthier states, spends well above the national average for each mentally retarded patient. Although both Connecticut's private and state institutions are going through radical changes, corrpution and ill-treatment of patients still exist.

There are three types of institutions for the mentally retarded in Connecticut. Private institutions which cater to the mildly retarded child, small state institutions which usually take commuters from the area it serves, and large state institutions that take in the most severely retarded.

While private institutions play only a small part in the training of the retarded, they do reflect what most experts believe to be the state institutions of the future. Most are residential, accepting a limited amount of patients. They are well staffed and can afford more individual attention to each child than a state institution can. Private institutions are, however, expensive and, some believe, incapable of helping the more severely retarded.

One of the best-known private institutions in Connecticut is the Stonegate School, a residential school located in Durham. The campus includes an administration building, a classroom building, a workshop, and six cottages which house 80 children.

Perhaps the most unique factor about Stonegate is its homelike atmosphere. This is apparent not only in physical appearance but in a child's everyday program. David Babcock, an assistant to the education director, talked about admission requirements.

"First and foremost, the student must have the desire to help himself," said Babcock. "Our program is geared toward that type of child and that is why we accept only the mildly retarded. "Most children in our institution suffer from extreme emotional problems rather than birth defects. What they must learn is how to get along in the outside world. Our academic program includes not only educational instruction but considerable emphasis on social activities."

As do most state and private institutions, Stonegate divides retarded children into two broad categories. One is the trainables, those who are taught such basic skills as dressing themselves, toilet training, reading skills, and word and color recognition. The other group, educables, are taught more difficult reading and writing skills.

At Stonegate, the emotional problems the child suffers from are, almost always, connected with family environment. Yet the child most in need of Stonegate, the ghetto child, is kept away by the $6300 admission fee.

In its three short years of existence, Stonegate has become a model for similar institutions. But its success is dependent on the type of retarded children it accepts. State institutions cannot select their patients.

The New Haven Recreational Center, like most small state institutions, does not face as severe a size problem as large state institutions must, since 140 of its 240 patients commute. But other problems remain with one significant factor added: the environment the child faces when not under the influence of the Center.

The center, in a quiet isolated section of New Haven consists of a modern one-story education building and a moderate-size residence hall. The department of education is headed by James Collonbotto.

"The center deals with school-excluded children," said Collonbotto. "The kids severely retarded, function below the normal retarded child level. Most are taught self-care skills and the ability to communicate. There has to be input before any output can be expected.

"The center has been getting away from the mistakes of past mental retardation programs," Collonbotto continued. "In the past, children have been placed in broad categories and there they stayed. That cannot be done with positive results. There are as many types of retardation as there are definitions of it. We try to individualize each child. By treating each child differently, we can attack his problem more effectively."

The diversity of retarded cases can be easily seen at the Center. Some are ghetto children, while others are from upper or middle-class homes. They may be suffering from mild or severe brain damage or physical handicaps, and a significant number, from a lack of parental affection.

"Some parents say 'God is testing me'," said Collonbotto. "Others ignore their child because he's one big pain. He gets under foot, is not toilet trained, and commits other unforgivable sins. Well, parents may have that right. But where does that leave the retarded child?

"There is little doubt that retarded children respond favorably in a family atmosphere," he said. "Family involvement and the feeling that they are wanted and loved can do wonders.

"As far as I'm concerned the only reason for a child residing here is his parents' lack of desire to help him," said Collonbotto. "Many don't even try. At an institution the kids are out of their hair.

"The problem is that society has a false conception of what retardation is. As a result, many parents take a defeatist attitude toward their child.

"Unfortunately this is also true of the parents that have their child living with them. They must know how to treat and act toward their child or all the progress we may make here goes straight out the window. Parents don't always realize that even a severely retarded child can feel animosity."

The advantages of institutions like the New Haven Recreational Center are obvious. But their handicaps are even more evident. Small state institutions cannot control the child's treatment when he is home. For a child to overcome severe mental deficiencies, his education must continue at home. In most cases this is not done.

It has become clear to most experts in the field of mental retardation that the combination of family, pleasant surroundings, and enough qualified personnel is the ideal situation for the retarded child, be he mildly or severely retarded. Yet for a majority of retarded patients in large state institutions, all three factors are missing.

Mansfield Training School, a huge 1,100 acre state institution in Mansfield Depot, Connecticut, is one of the oldest and most respected institutions in the country. Of the 1,700 who are in residence there, 600 are children.

The physical contrast between Mansfield and the two previous institutions is staggering. The school is a city unto itself with classroom buildings, workshops, and resident halls everywhere: All that is needed for the retarded child, in theory, is here.

Most of the children at Mansfield will remain institutionalized for the remainder of their lives. Therefore the total residency will continue to rise. But this does not imply that children are not being helped. Rather it indicates that the institution is being forced to take in more severely retarded children than ever before.

There are some 865 full-time employees at Mansfield, seemingly more than enough. But some within the institution believe that number to be misleading because many Mansfield personnel, in their opinion, are unqualified to hold their positions.

Among those who question the worth of Mansfield Training School are two of its teachers, Frank Gay and Arlene Mirsky. Gay teaches educables while Miss Mirsky deals with severely retarded trainables. I asked them about the methods each use in the classroom.

"The educable children are mostly products of the slums," said Gay. "Many are over 16. Obviously they want little to do with academics. What are you going to say to them when they ask you what good is it to know that Jane sees Spot, which is about where all these kids must start?

"Besides that, quite a few older kids come here with police records," Gay continued. "Three of my students are now in jail and the reason is simple. No one can reach them. They will accept me as a teacher, even though I'm white, but how can I possibly know what they need? Whether they're white, black or Puerto Rican. I just don't know what it is like to live the way they do. This is not the place for kids in trouble. What makes matters worse is that they know this is an institution for the retarded."

"A major problem I face is a retarded child's rejection of the outside world. And, of course, the problem of his acceptance. For instance, a factory or place of business might hire a retarded child but the other workers will make it hell for him. That hurts deeply. So most retarded children will reject society and form their own clan for protection."

The conversation then turned to Mansfield Training School itself. Their responses were surprising since Mansfield and its superintendent, Francis P. Kelly, have received nothing but praise from the press and state officials.

"Mansfield, truthfully, is a poor institution," said Miss Mirsky. "It is large, ugly, and inadequate, as are most state institutions. We do our best to train and educate but, at times, it seems useless.

The supervisors, whom the children depend on when they're in classes are, in many cases, more stupid than the children.

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HARLEM: SOUL CENTER U.S.A

It's late Friday afternoon in Harlem.

The lady in the box office of the Apollo Theater gets extra rolls of tickets ready – it's the opening night for wailing Wilson Pickett.

The cook in the Soulfood Restaurant throws on another batch of spareribs and mixes up some more 'soul sauce'.

An 18-year-old boy heads over to Maxwell's Cafe to meet the dealer.

And at the 32nd precinct the extra patrol cops come on duty.

The work week is over. The people are getting ready for Harlem – and Harlem is getting ready for them.

Noisy, busy, crowded downtown will not experience an influx from Harlem, for the majority will stay at home – uptown.

The people are comfortable in Harlem. If dining or night-clubing, the prices are reasonable. People can be with their own friends; get drugs from their own sources; wear their own kind of clothes and know that their neighbors think they look sharp. And one serious problem is practically eliminated -- the racial problem -- because as always, the majority rules and this time there is no question of what color is on top.

With it's unusual atmosphere - yet one that rings true with more soul than most of us will ever experience - Harlem offers it's people a variety of places to go (good and bad), things to do (legal and illegal), and an unbelievable assortment of people to meet.

The young crowd -- those still in high school – generally frequent the various discotheques in Harlem. Most of them are not that expensive – maybe $1.50 to $2 admission fee -- and generally the teens can afford this. As one boy put it, "Some of the prices are outrageous but sometimes the guys help us out. Like at one place – the man might just turn his back and let us in, or he might open the back door. If there's five of us and the admission is $2 a head, we can give him a dollar and he lets us all in."

For the more sophisticated, older crowd there's places like Small's Paradise where the admission charge is $2 and there's about a $3 or $4 minimum once you're inside. A young couple going here for the evening could count on easily spending $12 to $15 -- a price, maybe not high for the Copa, but fairly indicative of a high-priced night club in Harlem.

Then there's Count Basie's, which by featuring top-name jazz and pop artists, draws a certain clientel. A musical producer from Harlem said, "Recently Basie's started a new thing – an admission fee that's $4 per, but the jazz buffs will go there no matter what. Music's a big part of our life, and the people will always be someplace where something's happening musically."

Indicative of this is the famous Apollo Theater, a concert hall on 125th Street, which is just as popular as it ever was. Featuring big-name entertainment, the Apollo will draw audiences varying in size and age depending on who is appearing. For a very popular artist coming into town, such as James Brown (affectionately referred to as 'The Man'), there will be lines blocks long every night he's appearing – even in the rain.

For those who might not have the bread for a show, or just want to walk around the streets and groove to some sounds, there's no problem. Because like many shops in Harlem, record stores (bearing such names as "Soul on Wax") are open until late at night, and their open doors and amplifiers can make all of Harlem one big Apollo Theater.

But music isn't the only facet that makes Harlem unique unto itself; it could possibly be one of the only places in the world that boasts real, honest-to-God soulfood. Juicy barbequed spareribs adorned with 'soul sauce', spicy chitterlings, deep fried chicken, and hogs maws are only a few of Harlem's favorites. And the prices are reasonable. A youth director who resides in Harlem explained why: "The places in Harlem are owned and run by people from the neighborhood. They know their brothers and sisters, and they know what they like and how much they can afford. So the places up here are comparable to our incomes as well as to our tastes. For instance, a fried chicken dinner in Harlem would cost $1.25, and downtown the same dinner wouldn't start for anything under $2.50."

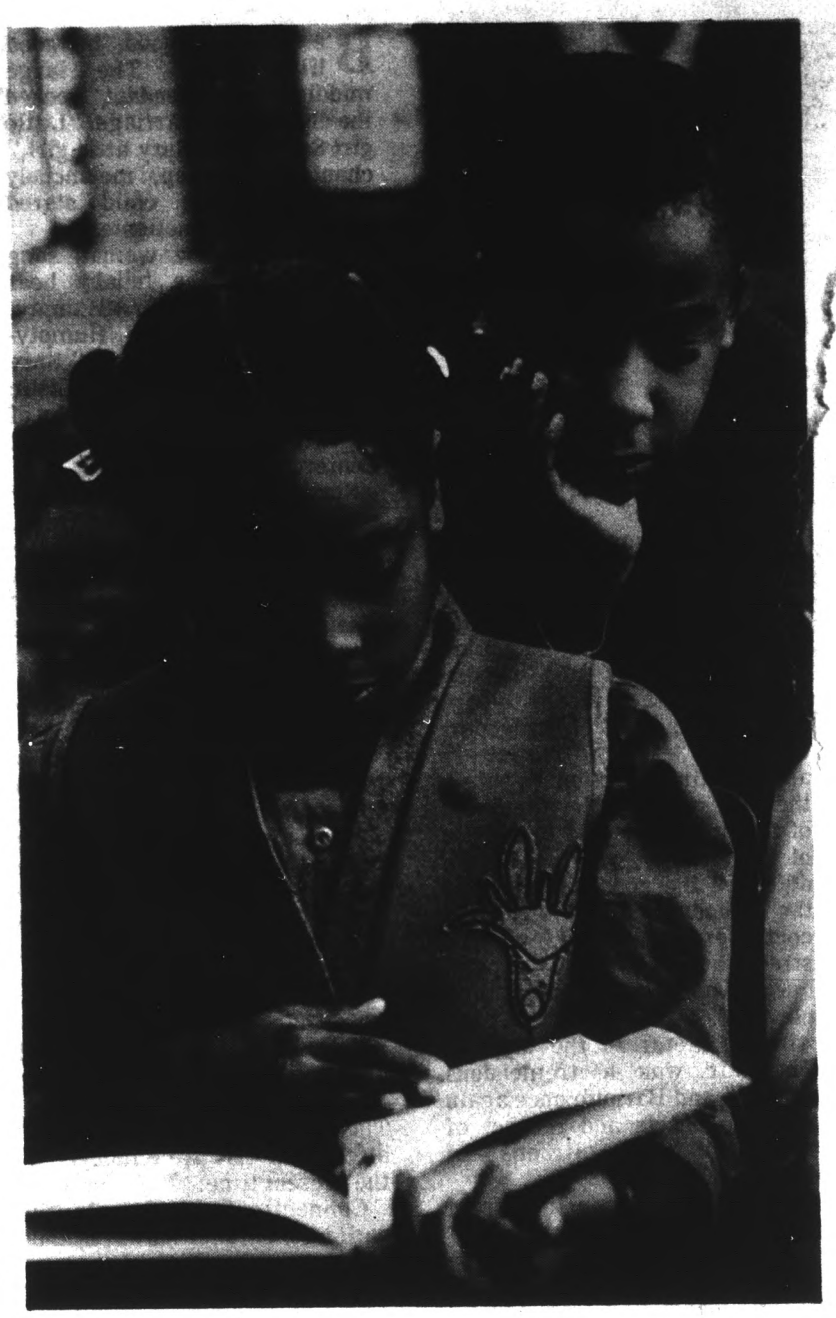
Sports – "all day, all night, all year" as one youngster put it – occupies much of the people's time. From stickball in alleys to the basketball games in the cracked and often traffic-filled street courts, to the enthusiasm shown when the Harlem Globe Trotters play a game, sports are as much a part of Harlem as the slums are. However, recreational facilities are lacking, and those that the youngsters presently have are inadequate. Basketball, the favorite sport and pastime is played in the streets, at the YMCA, in the basement of the police station, or in the glass-cluttered courtyards between tenements. The facilities obviously aren't sufficient, yet as one disheartened police official in Harlem said, "It's not that the city doesn't have the little bit of money we would need here to help these kids out. It's a matter of getting them to spend it where it's needed the most. I guess they don't consider this too important."

It is this lack of decent recreational facilities that brings many young men out of Harlem, to other areas where they can play ball at better equipped gyms, more spacious street courts, or in the parks.

Which brings up a unique part of Harlem that can't be left out – the parks. One of the more intriguing places in Harlem is what is known as a 'vest-pocket park' – which is actually no more than a pop-art type of playground that has been carved out of the surrounding slums. Located on west 128th Street this park, set up a few years ago has since led to the Annual Harlem Cultural Festival which is celebrated during the summer. And an equally interesting place is Mount Morris Park (125th Street and Fifth Avenue) where on Sunday afternoons it's not unusual to catch a soul music festival, a gospel sing-in or a blues and jazz show.

This past summer several concerts, courtesy of Schaefer beer and the City of New York, were given in Central Park. Many young adults from Harlem turned out in large numbers to see well-known jazz and pop artists, particularly the Temptations and the Four Tops. A park official said that the concerts were so successful with the younger set (as it turned out there was little or no trouble before, during, or after the concerts) mainly because it was planned with their interests in mind. He said that such summertime concerts would probably be continued in the future – hopefully with equal success.

On the main streets of Harlem are hundreds of little stores that have great 'just browsing' potential – from the pawn shops and the African boutiques to the discount stores that have everything from one-inch televisions to pocket knives – with 12 blades.



And while browsing around, it isn't very hard to notice the numerous bars and taverns that cater to different kinds of people. Yet despite their diversity, such places as the Club Lido, Three Roses Lounge, and The Cage, all have one thing in common – most of their customers are over age 25. The reason? As one 18-year-old put it, "The older fellows are still doing the wine thing – they don't really do drugs that much." And Kelly, a 20-year-old bank clerk said, "More kids are going to smoking – a lot more – than they are to drinking, and most of them then get off the cigarettes and onto the junk."

"Sure we have a drug problem, but there's not much we can do about it", said Patrolman Walter Williams of the 32nd precinct. "We're working as well as we can under the

conditions -- we'd like to get the kids away from drugs, get them more involved in recreational programs, but we've tried and most of the projects have fallen through. We feel the reason they didn't make it is because we couldn't get to the kids -- there wasn't enough advertising done in the homes, churches, and schools. We need volunteer help -- but on a full-time basis. A lot of people -- maybe they go out and sin some night and then they come home and feel they should do something for mankind, so they volunteer. But they don't stay long; they're what we call 'part-time volunteers'. A lot of these kids come from homes where one or both parents are missing. If a volunteer come in, all enthused and ready to do good, the kids become attached to him; then when he leaves this is just one more setback for the kids. Sometimes I really wonder if you can really blame them for getting involved in drugs."

Whether you can or not, it remains that an almost normal part of the weekend routine is meeting the dealer and making your plans from there. "If there's a lot of money left over, you take your chick downtown -- maybe to Broadway or one of the clubs on the East or West side. If there's not that much bread left, there's always plenty to do right here in Harlem."

Harlem, though, is more than just a place to go or a place to live. It is a feeling. Its people have the understanding warmth of a family, the traditions of a cult, and the problems of a whole nation. Harlem, close and warm, sometimes hot, is the heartbeat of thousands -- truly a place with soul. □

BY SALLY HERLIHEY

DRAWINGS BY STEVE FERENCY

PHOTOS BY WILLA PERCIVAL

Backlog

Continued from Page 6

inexperienced assistant district attornies. Therefore, they fail to adequately prepare for trial, thus costing a conviction. But the main complaint is the lack of truly competent judges.

Gossett said, "Most of the various methods of judicial selection now in use -- partisan or nonpartisan election, appointment by the executive and appointment by the legislature -are not designed to focus principle attention upon the training and qualities of mind and heart needed for the extraordinarilly difficult and disheartening job of the criminal judge."

In most states, there is no power to make a judge work harder, and it is next to impossible to remove one except by impeachment. But, there are exceptions. In California, a Commission on Judicial Qualifications exists with the sole purpose of reviewing complaints against judges. In New Jersey the chief justice of the state supreme court sets working hours for judges and generally controls the bench. And in Missouri a committee of qualified persons screens applicants for each judicial vacancy and nominates several for the governor to pick from. But these states remain the exceptions.

A further condemnation of American judges comes from Howard James in his book entitled "Crisis in the Courts." His major conclusion was that over half of the 3,700 state trial judges in the United States in 1967 were, for one reason or another, unfit to sit on the bench.

James classified many of these judges as either political hacks, retirees who want an easy life, or those who are incapable of earning a good living as lawyers. James found that hundreds of judges average a 25 to 30 hour a week load because that's the way its always been done.

Many judges in Connecticut are on the bench because they are permanently tied to politicians. Many, even the majority, are good judges, but complete justice needs impartial selection.

As with most of the problems in America, there are proposed solutions. James suggests that judges be taken out of politics, standards of judicial service, including hours of work, be set up, prosecutors be required to file reports listing cases held up and why, rules governing continuance be tightened, priority be given criminal over civil cases, and requiring all courts to be put on a full-time basis, eliminating terms.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, in a report released in 1967, added to the indictment of the courts and suggested similar corrections. It stated that a United States citizen brought before the bar has every right to expect swift and impartial justice. Too often he gets neither. "Our system of justice deliberately sacrifices much in efficiency and even in effectiveness in order to preserve local autonomy and to protect the individual. Sometimes it may seem to sacrifice too much."

Conditions in the lower courts were found to be particularily scandalous by the commission. Lawyers, witnesses and influence peddlers were found to mill around corridors as prisoners accused of major crimes were brought before the judge and sentenced by the dozen. The commission suggested that misdemeanors should be handled in the felony courts with their better judges and high standards.

The President's Commission recommended that judges be removed from the political arena, that judicial seminars be held to standardize justice, and that bail be re-examined.

Gossett has summarized the entire argument. He said, "Clearly the administration of justice would be improved by the presence of a cadre of full-time, trained career judges."

There is one other problem, a sidebar to the backlog, that must be considered. That is the problem of the criminal repeater. Extreme delay in bringing accused persons to trial is regarded by many authorities as the biggest factor in the crime explosion. Law enforcement officials say much serious crime is committed by the repeater, many of them out on bail.

This has led President Nixon to call for preventive detention. This is not a substitute for wholesale judicial reform, but only a compliment until reform can be instituted. President Nixon, in urging the adaption of such a program, said it was needed to detain those who are "now being arrested two, three and even seven times while awaiting trial." A magistrate would, under this plan, detain a person marked as a clear danger to the community.

The ideal, of course, is a complete revamping of the court system. As a tool to prevent crime until this is possible, preventive detention has drawn sharp criticism, especially on the grounds that the Constitution prohibits excessive bail. But as one proponent of the issue, New Jersey Attorney General Arthur Sills points out, the Constitution does not say bail is required. The idea is now before Congress as part of President Nixon's war on crime. The Constitutionality of the issue will be tested either there or in the United States Supreme Court.

Sills pointed to preventive detention as necessary in the case of habitual offenders, especially narcotics sellers. "As with many problems today, we have two Constitutional guarantees in opposition. On the one hand is the right to a fair and speedy trial. On the other is the right to bail. In the middle stands the average citizen and his right to protection. If preventive detention can help cut crime until a method of diminishing the backlog can be found, I am in favor of it." □

SUZY

Continued from Page 8

They know nothing about how to handle a retarded child."

"It's a lot of politics," Gay broke in. "These supervisors work themselves up from janitor. They're not qualified and should never be allowed near the kids.

"There is more to it than just that," Gay continued. "The superintendent of this institution has a brother-in-law at Southbury, a state institution. That's how he got the job. In college he majored in phsycial education and then got his masters, I believe, in special education. He isn't qualified to head an institution like this. But that's the name of the game. And activities here are just a show to him. When Mansfield has important visitors, we are told to conduct a class in which there is little likelihood of the children misbehaving."

"We have to put on a performance whether it's good for the children or not," added Miss Mirsky. "This goes on everywhere. That's why, state institutions are so bad. We as teachers are helpless to do anything."

"But I don't agree with those who say the situation is hopeless," said Gay. "Just 15 years ago conditions were unbearable. In the future, places like Mansfield will have to be eliminated if progress is to be made. A place as overcrowded and badly managed as this one is cannot begin to help a large number of retarded children. Small cottages, with about ten children in each, is ideal for residential institutions," he said. "Along with that, small classes, more qualified personnel, and better teaching conditions are vital."

Just as it is impossible to generalize about mental retardation, it is equally impossible to generalize about what should be done about state and private institutions. Because of the importance of a family atmosphere in treatment of the mentally retarded, perhaps the answer lies in successful programs in Europe.

There, in such places as Geel, Belgium, where 1,800 patients are cared for by families in the town, great progress has been made. The conscience of the Geel townspeople led to this revolutionary program almost 500 years ago. Other European towns began this "outpatient" treatment during World War II to save thousands of mentally-ill children from Hitler's "purification" plan. In these towns today, the retarded remain.

Perhaps plans as radical as this are impossible in a country where citizens would rather pass the buck to the state. But it would seem that similar programs are the only real hope for the thousands of retarded children. □

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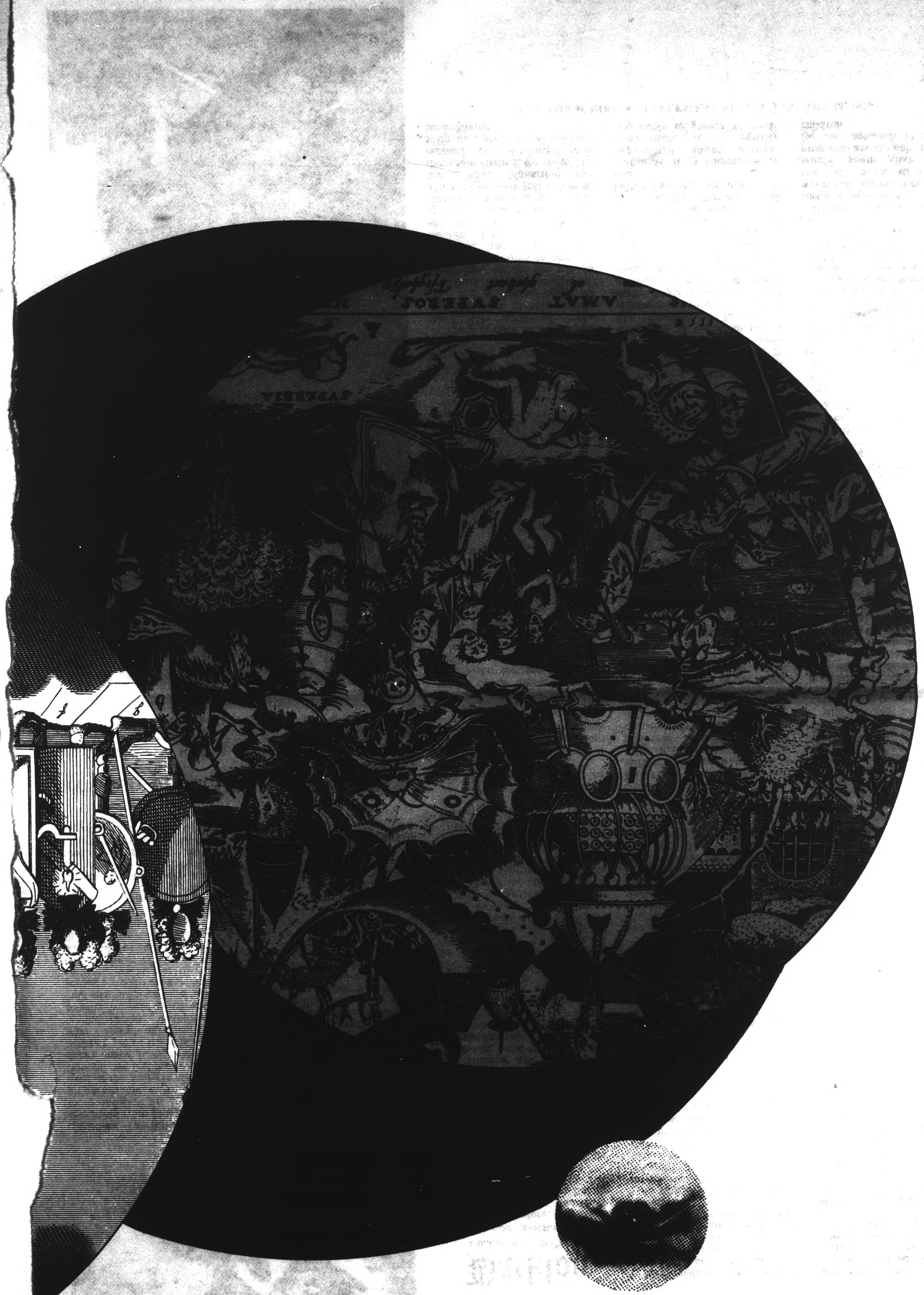

Student Production of 'Virginia Woolf' a Hit

As directed, produced and enacted by University students, Edward Albee's "Who'se Afraid of Virginia Woolf" is a thrilling dramatic experience.

Four frustrated people whose lives are as meaningless as the almost liturgical phrase which is repeated throughout the play participate in a funeral celebration in which they, the dead, torment each other with their lack of life. These human catastrophes become uncomfortably real through brilliant portrayals by Franklin Lindsay, Teri De Sabia, David Krentzman and Susan Brust.

Directed by Ellen Hassman and produced by Eve Mandel, "Virginia Woolf" concludes its campus run this weekend with performances Friday and Saturday nights at 8:30 in the University Theatre. Miss Hassman and Miss Mandel, both seniors, plan to continue their work in the theatre after graduation. Their skillful adaptation of Albee's tragedy indicates talent and knowledge of the theatre; it's not difficult to imagine them soon enjoying successful careers.

Originally cast in the role of George, Raymond Hasset is prevented by a recent accident from appearing in "Virginia Woolf" as scheduled. Instead, Frank Lindsay, a speech instructor at the University, is substituting and although handicapped by going through only two rehearsals and by not enough time to learn all his lines, his performance is expertly convincing. The copy of "Virginia Woolf" Lindsay is forced to carry throughout the evening is easily gotten used to by the audience; it becomes a shield which protects George from Martha's vocal flagellations, paperback armor behind which George plots and counterplots.

George and Martha are a middle aged couple much like many other couples. They live partly in truth, partly in illusion; but this schizophrenia makes no difference because truth and illusion for George and Martha are equally false and equally as destructive.

George, in Martha's eyes, is a failure. As a history professor, in a small New England college he's the department swamp. He could have become department head, says Martha, who is the president's daughter, and now be first in line when daddy retires. But not George.

Martha, brillantly shrewish as portrayed by Teri DeSabia, is a conniving bitch who curses and taunts her spouse with as much ease as she depletes the liquor supply. Although professing love of her father like an article of faith, she stabs George deeply because he is not the strong father that she needs and never had, having been raised by a parent who found time and love only for his beloved college.

George plays the weak, pitiable husband who trades quip for quip instead of giving his connubial partner a good thrashing. He submits to Martha's punishment because he too believes he has failed. He wishes that long ago he had awoken one morning insane; completely mindless and utterly free, free from a life sunk into the meaningless. But he hides behind his book and smiles, waiting for his turn to play.

George and Martha are joined by newcomers Nick, the most recent addition to the biology department, and his wife Honey. Nick is somewhat perfect, to Martha anyway, who responds favorably to Nick's intention to "plow a few pertinent wives." Nick, is safe; very uninvolved, uncommittal, eminently well-adjusted.

His mousy mate is seemingly devoted to her God-like pathetic hubby but is also deeply involved in her consumption of brandy. Superficial and childish, Honey is the first to sink to her knees in the wall to wall carpeting of sand and to begin playing as though alone in her sandbox.

For these are children, vicious children, who play vicious games of seek and hurt. The object of the insults, the revealing pronouncements half true, half false, is the destruction of each other. They reach out to each other to punish and to be punished.

In their battle, George and Martha tear away the final prop, wounding each other and leaving each other tired and frightened with nothing to do but go on. Nick and Honey are revealed to be an apprentice George and Martha whose values are as false and whose lives are almost as dead.

"Virginia Woolf", a complex play, is not easily performed well. The cast however, is brilliant. Teri De Sabia, as Martha, supplies just the right sneer, the right grimace, as well as the vocal control and phrasing necessary for an adept characterization of a difficult character. Susan Brust, as Honey, is marvelously hysterical and pathetic; this, her stage debut is an excellent beginning. David Kretnzman handles the role of Nick well, however, he perhaps outdoes himself in his portrayal of a weak personality.

Special mention should be made of the use of sand as carpeting. The entire play takes place in the living room of George and Martha's home; the sand conveys the atmosphere of a playroom.

Designer Gregory Sparling deserves congratulations for creating an effective set.

"Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" is a tale for our times well done, an evening in the threatre which should not be missed.

Peter E. Gilmore

Letters To The Editor

Greek Outlook

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to come to the aid of the fraternities and sororities of this University. In your Tuesday, December 16 issue, there was a letter reprinted from Miss Madeline Romano. Miss Romano commented on the situation in the cafeteria during pledging.

First, Miss Romano wanted to know who gave the fraternities and sororities of this institution the right to take over a public place for "loud, raucous, off-key singing and awkward dancing." In answer to this, all I can say is that these students have just as much right to be in this public place as any other students. If Miss Romano would like the school to establish a rule against fun and games outside of classes, then she is at the wrong school. If Miss Romano really can't stand this noise which occurs only once a semester and for only three weeks, then may I recommend that she eat quickly and then leave.

Second, she wanted to know where it is written that these groups have the right to occupy a good one-third of the cafeteria. Well, Miss Romano, I can't see who gave the right to say which students can and cannot use the cafeteria.

Thirdly, she asked why these "chorine lines" don't appear in Marina Dining Hall. Well, Miss Romano, don't you think these kids who spend long hard days and nights pledging ever get hungry? They have to eat up quickly and get out of the dining hall in order to get on with their work.

I myself have not gone Greek as yet, but I think that the students who do should have all the rights and respect which they had in the past. If Miss Romano can't stand to listen to the "loud" activities of pledging then I say to her, I'm sorry.

Marshall Goldberg
Breul Hall

Snow Complaint

TO THE EDITOR:

May I ask why it is so difficult for the University of Bridgeport to clear the snow off of the sidewalks and out of the parking lots? I realize that Bridgeport had an inch or two of snow on Saturday, January 3rd. However, it doesn't seem to me that it should be a difficult and a time consuming job to clear off at least the top layer of loose snow. I realize that to expect the University's crack maintenance crew to clear away the hard packed ice and snow from two weeks ago would be expecting the impossible.

I think commuters have been patient far too long. In my senior year in high school, I attended a group interview at the University at which time we were told by the Assistant Dean of Admissions that "U.B. could always find room for the commuter." Sure, as long as the commuter, flies, walks, or roller skates. God help him if he drives.

I've had quite enough of the deplorable parking conditions here. First, they sell parking permits for several times more cars than there are spaces available. Then, in the winter, the commuter can look forward to the cheerful propsect of snow and ice-covered lots.

Members of the University administration: Do you know what it is like to try to park in these lots??? The pavement is covered with snow so the commuter can't see where the parking spaces are. Cars are parked at all angles all over the lots, taking up more space than usual in parking lots that are already overcrowded. The snow hides the ice underneath, causing cars to skid and people to slip because neither driver nor pedestrian can see their enemy.

Perhaps you don't care how bad it is. After all, you don't have to pay for repairs necessitated by accidents incurred in the line of duty. You don't have to drive to the far end of the campus because you can't get a space because other cars are taking up two spaces because they can't see where the parking lines are.

Or perhaps I'm judging you too harshly. Maybe you do care. If you do, help the commuters. Look into the parking crisis at UB -- AND CLEAN UP THE SNOW!!!

EXTREMELY IRRITATED
AND
DISGUSTED COMMUTER
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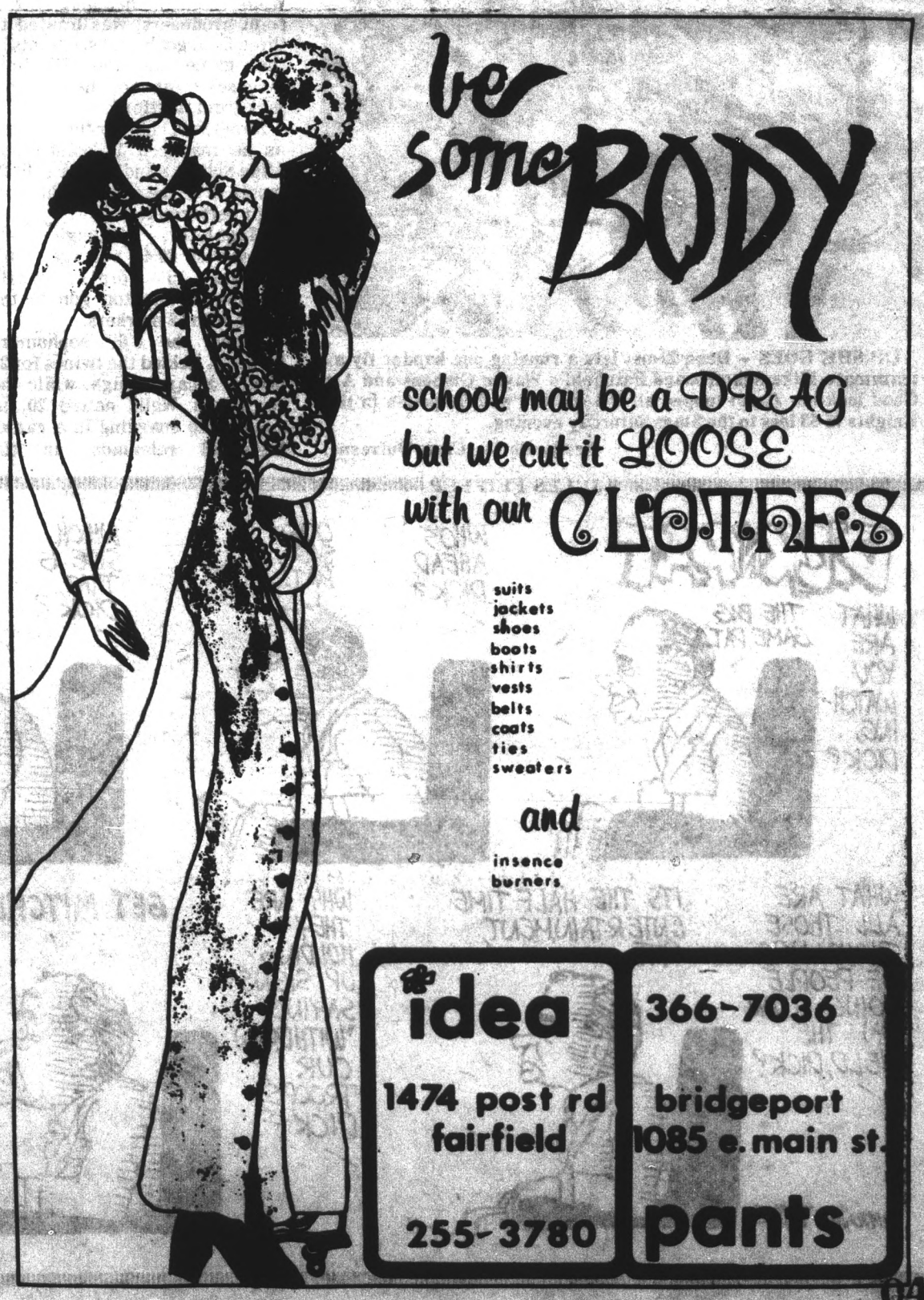


After Toppling No. 1 Assumption

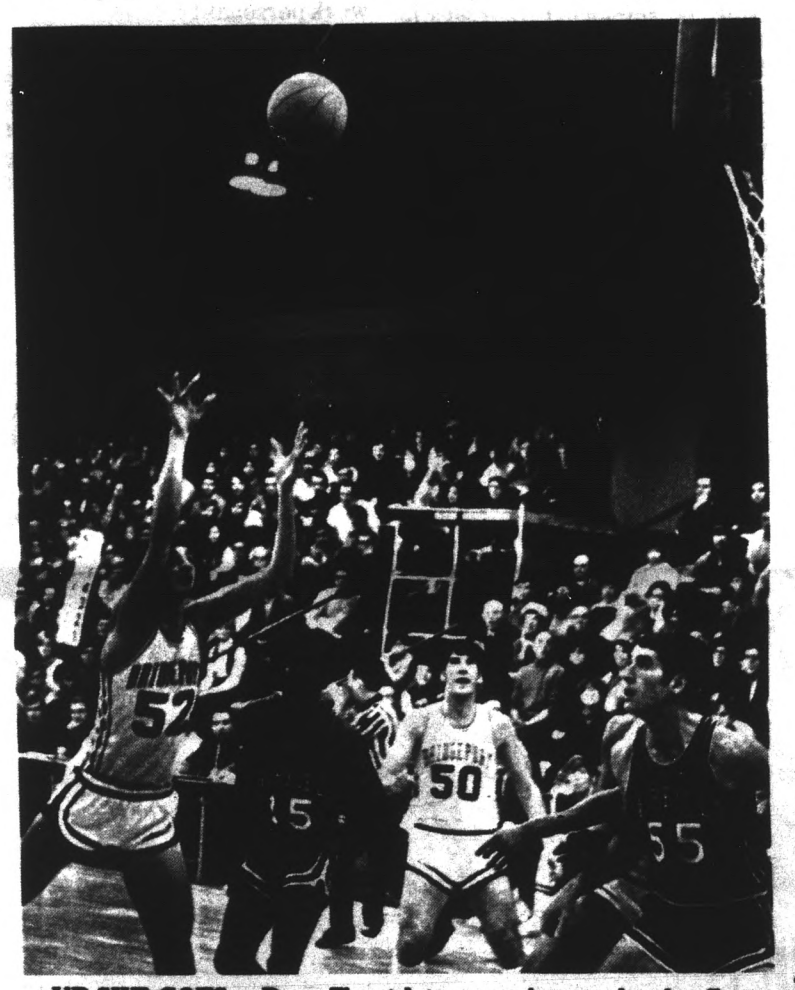
Fairfield Bombards UB Cagers

Fairfield University made it two in a row this season as they toppled the UB cagers, 76-63, last Saturday night at the Harvey Hubbell gymnasium. The Stags also captured the season's first meeting between the two long-time arch-rivals by a 92-72 margin at the Stags' hardwood.

In a game earlier in the week, the Purple Knights managed a major upset as they soundly thrashed a tough Assumption College squad, 104-81. Dean Zimet took care of the scoring and Rufus Wells the rebounding as UB knocked off the top rated college-division team in New England. The Bridgeport victory was one of the major upsets in New England, thus far, snapping a seven-game winning streak for the Greyhounds of Worcester, Mass.

Saturday night, it was a matter of too deep a bench for the Stags as two top-line reserves, Jim Hessel and Rich Schonbeck, picked up the slack in the Fairfield offense to power them to their eighth victory in 13 contests. UB dropped to 4-9.

The Knights, holding the Stags' high-powered one-two punch of Wayne Gibbons and Frank Magaletta, did not count on the presence of Hessel, a 6-1 co-captain and guard, and Schonbeck, a 6-6 tower of strength under the boards.



UP SHE GOES -- Dean Zimet lets a running one hander fly as teammate Mike Schmitz and Fairfield's Wayne Gibbons and Art Good look on. Zimet topped all UB scorers with 14 points in the Knights 76-63 loss to the Stags Saturday evening.

Scribe Photo - Chris Dufresne.

The pair ignited a key rally in the final moments of the first half, propelling the winners on a string of 15 straight points to pull the forces of Jim Lynam into a comfortable 46-33 lead at the half.

A turning pont in the game came late in the opening stanza when the Knights' 6-8 pivotman, John Foster-Bey, drew his fourth personal foul and was forced to the bench. With the big middleman out of the key, the Stags maintained eminent domain under the boards.

Mark Frazer, a rangy 6-6 junior, who grabbed off 14 rebounds, found the going easy as he keyed the massive Fairfield rebounding forces, while Magaletta, Hessel and Schonbeck provided the firepower.

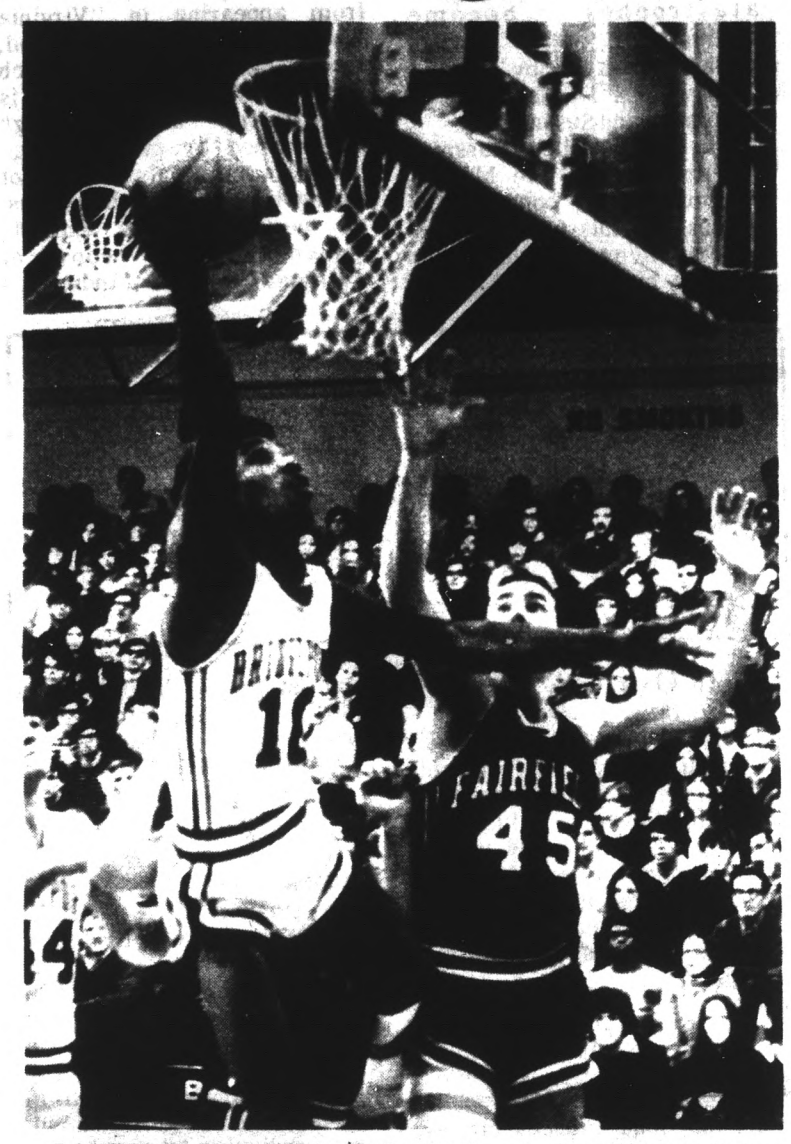
Knights managed to stay close before that decisive surge as sophomore flash Dean Zimet and guard Al Fischer led the forces of Bruce Webster to an early 15-12 advantage. The Stags then went on a critical surge that resulted in 10 straight points and a 22-15 margin.

After the key Stag surge in the closing portion of the opening half, the Knights battled back to close the gap to 47-43 after a prolonged 10-1 UB rally. After that, the Stags settled down to regain control of the game and continue the onslaught. Rufus Wells, one of the Knights top point producers, was limited to three field goals and six points in the game as the Fairfield defense centered on the jumping-jack from Hartford.

Zimet was high for the Knights as he managed 14 points, and Mike Schmitz and Fisher split 22 points to be the only Knight twin-digit performers.

Magaletta, although held below is 20.4 average, still canned 15 points, while Schonbeck was top gun in the game with 16 markers.

Zimet, the 6'6" sophomore forward, tickled the twines for 28 points, a career high, while the co-captain Wells netted 20, in addition to snagging in a game-high 18 rebounds, in the surprising upset of Assumption.



LAYING IT UP -- That's Rufus Wells spinning underneath the hoop for a shot that was missed early in the first half. The high-scoring co-captain was limited to six points as Fairfields Frank Magaletta seems to be bothering Rufus just enough.

Scribe Photo - Chris Dufresne.

A key factor in leading the Purple Knights to their 51-38 half-time lead was the insertion of co-captain and guard Mike Schmitz with some 12 minutes remaining in the half. The 6'2" senior garnered 10 points before the first half buzzer and wound up pumping in his first six field goal attempts, getting 17 points in the contest. It was the first time in five ball games that Schmitz had seen any action to speak of, and according to head coach Bruce Webster, he "was the biggest surprise of my life and if he continues to play like this, we'll be in great shape."

Webster's number one guard, Alan Fischer, turned in one of his finest efforts since winning a starting berth, collecting 18 points and 12 key assists in directing a well-balanced scoring attack which saw the five regulars net 17 points or more.

JULES FEIFFER